CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALID.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,261—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1890.

McEWAN'S BEER.
As supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 57, per Hhd.
The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia and the East.
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co., AGENTS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	25th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	15th ,,
B.I. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B. L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	13th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,
				1891.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheil	10th ,,
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	24th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain. about
MIRZAPORE.	3913	500	R. Harvey 23rd Oct.
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton 6th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	G. W. F. Browne 20th
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris 4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton 18th

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH.
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th October, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 or First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th November, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21st Oct. 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov. '90
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

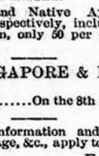
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez [illegible] Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COL[illegible]
SINGAPOR[illegible]

Steamer.	
POSEIDON	L. [illegible]

No cargo will be received on board after [illegible] day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 21st October, 1890.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th November 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	About 8th Nov

THIS fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.
Cabins are all on deck and forward of the engines.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th October, 1890.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS"

THIS splendid First Class Iron steam ship built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian service under special survey above the highest class at Lloyds will be DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL as follows :—
"CITY OF PERTH" .....5th November.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two berth cabins. Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for first class passengers No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, "City Line of Steamers."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 22nd October.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDVIE, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 25th October, calling at Varawal, Mungrole, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a. m. on 26th October after arrival of incoming English mail steamer transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachi to the Persian Gulf Steamers.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd October, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHI, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KANGRA" 1,978 tons, on or about 4th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons on or about 31st October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 25th October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th October, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	12th Nov.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First Class Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following Steamer shall sail as under :—

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simons, will sail direct for Zanzibar on WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1890.
Mozambique and Ibo cargo will be transhipped from Zanzibar.
For Freights and passage apply to
EBJEE SHIVJEE,
Agent,
93, Bazar Gate Street, 20th October, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARTIST'S OIL COLOURS
IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

	Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour ..... each	Rs 0 4
Sixpenny ,, ,, ... ,,	,, 0 6
One Shilling ,, ,, ... ,,	,, 0 11
Eighteenpenny., ,, ... ,,	,, 1 0
Two Shillings ,, ,, ... ,,	,, 1 10

VARNISHES. OIL. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.
FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES, SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

	Cash prices.
Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c., 9½ by 4⅜ by 1 ... each	Rs. 7 4
Student's Box, fitted with 15 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 6¼ by 1½	,, ,, 14 8
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c., 13 by 9 by 1½.	,, ,, 21 0
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c., 12 by 9 by 4½	,, ,, 31 0
Studio Box, No. 1, fitted with 32 Colours, Brushes, &c, 12¾ by 10 by 4.	,, ,, 38 0
Five-Guinea, Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c., 15 by 11 by 4	,, ,, 48 0
	,, ,, 65 0

PREPARED CANVAS FOR OIL PAINTING.

Best British Flax, firm, solid and strong.

27" wide	Rs. 2-2 a yard per roll of 6 yards ...	Rs. 11 0
30" ,, ,,	2-8 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 14 0
36" ,, ,,	2-12 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 15 0
45" ,, ,,	4-0 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 22 0
62" ,, ,,	5-8 ,, ,, ,, ...	,, 31 0

TABLETS FOR SKETCHING IN OIL.

These are made on the principle of the solid Blocks and composed of extra thick prepared Oil Sketching paper.

Imperial quarto, 14 by 10		Rs. 5 8
Do. do.	with cover	,, 9 8
Do. 32 mo.	18 by 10	,, 8 0
Do. do.	do. cover	,, 13 8

[illegible]EMY BOARDS. PALETTES.
[illegible]RED MILL PALETTE KNIVES.
[illegible]DS. MAHLSTICKS.
[illegible]MULLERS. DIPPERS.
[illegible]HAIR AND SABLE BRUSHES.
[illegible]R HAIR SOFTENERS.
[illegible]NISH BRUSHES.
ART[illegible]TERIALS OF EVERY [illegible]SCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA,

NOTICE.

HOT WEATHER SEASON.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

OWING to the increased demand for Rooms, the Proprietor has
REMOVED to LANOWLI WOODS
TO THE
LARGEST UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round.—Excellent view, being situated on the top of the Hill. Rooms large and airy. Excellent table. Many of the Rooms being already engaged for October and November, please apply early for terms, &c., to the PROPRIETOR, Lanowli Gymkhana Hotel.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	Rs. 350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne	,, 650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	,, 450
Square Piano, by Soundy	,, 500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,, 550
Bijou Cottage, full Compass	,, 350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	,, 240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard	,, 350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood	,, 400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	,, 850

Please Address—
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS
AND
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London Maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
THEODOLITES.
LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
PLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. THE SQUARES.
CURVES, SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS, STENCIL PLATES.
DUMPY LEVELS.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

PLANE TABLE COMPLETE WITH COMPASS AND SIGHTING RULE.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor & Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL-HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AGENTS FOR
SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

"FELT HATS."
W G 3 OZ. ONLY.
"SOFT CAPS."
SILK, VECUNA.
"SUN HATS."
PERFECT PROTECTION.

"BEST QUALITY."
NEW BROWNS.
"LATEST SHAPES."
ALL COLOURS.
"LOWEST PRICES."
LADIES' & GENT'S.

HOAR & CO., { HATTERS, } BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT, AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 per doz.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes, and other large consumers.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS), BOMBAY.

PURE, WHOLESOME, PLEASANT, ECONOMICAL.
MARINITCH AND CO.'S
CEYLON TEA.

CEYLON TEA stands unrivalled for its combination of strength and flavour; and this pure Tea gives a beverage pleasant and beneficial to those who drink it.

Per pound packet, Re. 1-6 and Re. 1-12.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.
CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.
REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ..... from each	9 8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ..... from per doz.	9 8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ... per doz.	6 0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ..... Per yard	3 0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ..... each	6 0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.

We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.

It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.

Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames in which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin ..... from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" ..... from ,,	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ..... ,,	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ..... ,,	24
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ..... ,,	20
Do. do. do. Gold Springs ..... ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from ,,	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ..... ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs ..... from ,,	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	44
Do. do. non-pressure springs ..... ,,	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ..... ,,	45

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ..... from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. ..... from ,,	18
Gold Framed do. do. ..... from ,,	35

STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides

..... from ,,	6
Silver do. do. do. ... from ,,	5
Gold do. do. do. ..... from ,,	6

JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.

Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed ..... from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. ..... from ,,	20
Gold do. do. ..... from ,,	75

LORGNONS.

A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ..... from Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, Inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts ... ,,	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable ..... ,,	20

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.

GLASS ..... Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ..... Rs. 8 each.

ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ..... 4 for Rs.	1 0
,, Wirebound, very fine ..... each Re. 1 and ,,	1 8
,, Chains, Silver or Aluminium ..... each ,,	3 0
,, ,, Gold ..... each from ,,	10 0

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

"ENDOW'D WITH LEAVES OF WOND'ROUS NOURISHMENT."

KEMP'S WINE

A valuable Tonic for stimulating the Nervous and Muscular Systems. It appeases Hunger and Thirst, and supports Strength in the absence of food, eventually leaving the appetite and digestive organs unaffected. It stimulates and clears the mental faculties freeing them from Dulness and Drowsiness.

COCA WINE

COCA WINE is invaluable to sportsmen and travellers, as its highly stimulating and invigorating properties enables them to undergo a greater amount of bodily fatigue with less nourishment. It steadies the nerves and elevates the mental faculties.

COCA WINE prevents the rapid waste of tissue, and enables the consumer to go a long time without food or drink. For Sea Sickness it is one of the best remedies extant. COCA WINE will be found of great service to those who cannot take alcohol yet require a stimulant.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., LD. BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO. } OUTFITTERS. { BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR FLEXIBLE FASHIONABLE BEST QUALITY.
EXTRA LIGHT. FELT HATS. WELL VENTILATED. SHAPES. LARGE CHOICE.

SPECIAL NEW COLOURS.

The	"Mouse" (Latest)	Each Rs. 8 8
,,	"Terra Cotta" ,, ...	
,,	"Brown" (Latest)	
,,	"Black" Medium Crown (Stylish)	
,,	"Black" Square ,, ...	
,,	"Drab" Square, Med. and Low Crown	
Soft Clerical Hats		

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	... 15 8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	... 11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	... 12 8

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS, &c., RAMPART ROW.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. Norton, 239, High Holborn London, Eng.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

FIRST GRAND GALA OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25TH.

Gentlemen and Ladies. Ticket Rs. 2.

Gentlemen only 2 Rupees Skates included.

Entire Renovation and Installation of the Electric Light with a First Class Band of 20 Performers.

RACES, &c., FOR PRIZES.

SATURDAY ONLY.

10 to 12 noon Ladies' Sessions only. (Admission 8 Annas.)

2 to 4 Ladies & Gentlemen Practice (Admission 8 Annas.)

5 to 7-30 The Elite. (Admission 1 Rupee.)

8 to 11 (Admission Gents. Rs. 2, Ladies Re 1.)

First Grand Fancy Dress Carnival will take place on the 15th of November.

The Floor has been put in first-class Skating order by Mr. Alexander MacKenzie and a new stock of Skates provided for Skaters.

Season Tickets now ready and can be had at Rs. 50 for the Season or Rs. 15 per month.

All Private Skateholders are requested to have their Tickets renewed without delay or the usual charge will be made for the use of the Floor.

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS AND HIPPODROME OF PERFORMING ANIMALS

EVERY NIGHT at 9 p.m.

IN THE MAMMOTH PAVILION

ON THE ESPLANADE, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

NEW FEATURES!
NEW HORSEMANSHIP!
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS!
NEW ACROBATIC ACTS!
ROARS OF LAUGHTER!
UNBOUNDED MERRIMENT!

Come and See the INIMITABLE DOGS and MONKEYS.

FUN! FUN!! BY THE CLOWNS.

RATES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT at 9 p. m.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 4 p. m.

Refreshment Bar. Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H's S. S. BORAWA, WILL LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct, on or about the 27th inst. The said Steamer will also carry cargo for Ibo and Mozambique.

For Freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.
Agents for H. H. The Sultan of Zanzibar.
Mandvi, Khoja Moholla, 21st October, 1890.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON SPINNERS.

KITSON MACHINE Co.'s Patent WASTE PICKER and THREAD EXTRACTOR, Sole Maker and Licenses Mr. Samuel Brooks. Special terms to Mill Owners. For prices and particulars apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co., Sole Agents, Mr. SAMUEL BROOKS, WEST GORTON, MANCHESTER.

WORDSWORTH MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above fund are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the BANK of BOMBAY.

J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE.
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 13th October 1890.

COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS.
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.
CONTAINS NO OPIATE.
EXCLUSIVELY VEGETABLE,
AGREEABLY PALATABLE,
CONFIDENTLY RELIABLE.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula, Scrobutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and
SKIN DISEASES. 22s. each, by the Proprietors Bridport, England.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA.) PANES

FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS of superior texture and most approved designs famous for neatness and durability.

	Fringed on two sides. Rs. a.	Fringed on four sides. Rs. a.
For Single Cots, white ...each	4 8	5 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue ... "	5 0	5 8
" " Turkey red, or Turkey lilac... "	6 0	6 8
" " white with broad Turkey red borders... "	5 12	6 0
For Double Cots, white ... "	7 8	8 0
" " brown, khakee, green, or indigo blue... "	8 0	8 8
" " Turkey or Turkey lilac... "	9 12	10 0

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street,

NEW FURNITURE FOR OLD.

A BOTTLE OF DRUMMOND and Co.'s Furniture polish (as used in their well-known Bangalore Furniture manufactory) will make a whole Drawing room look like new.

Clearest instructions and all material with each bottle so that any one can use it.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
By post Rs. 1-8.
Send a post card to
DRUMMOND AND CO., Bangalore.
AGENTS WANTED.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St, Fort, (opposite Soundy and Co).

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP, CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED small decent travelling TIME-PIECES, fitted in a nice morocco velvet lined case, with lever movements, guaranteed to keep perfect time Price Rs. 6 only.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watchmaker and Jeweller 97, Medows Street.

"TO LET" for the month of November, SPACIOUS BUNGALOW, in Lonauli. Apply "A. B.," care of this Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

GLUTEN and JAMBOOL BISCUITS, the cure for DIABETES. To be had only at PEARSE'S 7, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED immediately a thoroughly, competent EUROPEAN LITHOGRAPHER and ENGRAVER, Salary Rs. 100. Apply by letter to WILLIAM COOPER, Lithographer and Engraver, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AN EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN, GUYOT'S FRENCH BRACES, excellent Web, neat self colors, White, Grey, Drab, Brown. Re. 1 per pair.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

STONEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

PLATEDWARE! PLATEDWARE!! Suitable for Wedding Presents, &c., such as Fruit Knife Stands, Crumb Brush and Tray, Pickle Frames, Egg Frames, Tea Sets, &c., &c., cheapest ever offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS,—Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vira:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, the most comfortable central and fashionable Hotel on the Hill is now OPEN. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BUNGALOW TO LET, on the sea-shore, near Scottish Orphanage, Mahim. Apply to DHUNJEEBHOY J. JUSSAWALLA, opposite Panday Sanitarium, Colaba.

JUST UNPACKED, a large assortment of ENGLISH BOOTS and SHOES, for Ladies and Gents' also a variety of Gents' Helmets, Hats, &c., Portmanteaux, Gladstone Bags and Sundry Goods, at moderate prices.—HUSSANALLY MOOLLA HACKIMJEE & BROTHERS, Crawford Market, Shop No. 1.

FOR SALE.—A Brand New Single Seated BROUGHAM, excellent design, suitable for Doctor or Lawyer, just unpacked. Apply to "B," care of this Paper.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J.," care of this paper.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c., Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—A number of Pianos lately returned from Hire, and are being sold at low rates to clear. All iron framed instruments, specially made for India. S. ROSE and Co., 33, Rampart Row, Bombay

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL is now situated on the summit of the Hill. Largest Upper Storied BUNGALOW in the neighbourhood. Open all round. Large and airy rooms. Excellent table. Conveyances to meet passengers by every train. Apply, PROPRIETOR, Gymkhana Hotel, Lanowli.

MAGIC LANTERN, with powerful Condensing Lenses. Reduced to Rs. 50 and Rs. 65, each. A large Stock of Slides of various subjects. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply, JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

AIR-GUNS of all kinds, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200. Ammunition and Springs of all kinds to Air-Guns always on hand.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY, CLEARANCE SALE to last for a very short time, to make room for new assortments. PRICES VERY CHEAP, ANANDRAO NARAYAN No. 5, Hornby Row.

RECEIVED by last Mail.—OIL for Sewing Machines, &c., As 10 per Bottle.—ANANDRAO NARAYAN, No. 5, Hornby Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AS the EUROPE MAILS now leave on SATURDAYS, CLOSING at noon, and this is likely to cause great pressure of work on Mail days, it is requested by the undersigned BANKS that BILLS shall be DELIVERED and PARTICULARS of DRAFTS required be furnished not later than FRIDAY.

Bombay, 25th September, 1890.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
THE AGRA BANK, LD.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.
THE COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 100 tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK SQUARE LOG TIMBER, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot Parel, Bombay.

The specification and Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specification, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Log Timber" delivered at the Agents Office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not be bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Store-keeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th October, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 8 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard at Parel, and at Byculla Depot where the same may be viewed on application:—

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender:—

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th October, 1890.

ARMY CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from manufacturers for the supply of the following stores, more or less as may be required for the year 1893-94:—

Cloth Dark Green White list	Yds	7,300
" " Blue	"	4,500
" Cavalry Grey Coarse	"	200
" Grey Mixture Coarse (for great Coats)	"	7,500
Flannel Grey 54" wide	"	5,000
Serge, blue, ordinary	"	32,200
Serge Dark Green "	"	7,000

2. Tenders will only be received on the printed forms which are obtainable at this office. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.
3. Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury deposit receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rs. 500 as earnest-money. Cash or notes will not be accepted in lieu.
4. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.
5. Any person whose tender may be accepted, will be required to execute a bond and to give security in Government Promissory Notes or cash for the due fulfilment of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his earnest-money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.
6. Any further information required may be obtained, and patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.
7. Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on TUESDAY, the 4th November, 1890, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.

W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, the 16th August, 1890.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A PARTNER, with Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 to join advertiser in developing a remunerative Iron Foundry and manufacturing concern in the South of India. A European with workshop experience preferred. Full particulars on application to "IRON," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.

A FIRST-CLASS Native MOULDER MAISTRY and FOUR MOULDERS for a small Foundry in Madras. Liberal wages, to experienced men, with yearly agreement.

Railway fares will be allowed to Madras. Apply to "SAND," care of "Bombay Gazette."

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE, HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, FOUNDED 1835.

THE test of Fifty years working in India shows the superior advantages of a Bonus Assurance with this Society. Before taking out a Life Policy, you are recommended to apply to the undersigned for the statement of Annual Cash Bonuses paid.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.—The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

WILLS in four different forms, Annas 8 each.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer. Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT T. 33. Russell's Street Bloomsbury; London.

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY.

REVISED ESTIMATES.

FOR

HODGART'S Combined Lever, and Hydraulic Cotton Presses Engines, Pumps and Boilers &c., Pressing Machinery for all purposes. Mill Engines of all descriptions up to 5,000. I. H. P. Mill Gearing. Also all adaptations of Hydraulic Plant. Apply to

BEYTS, CRAIG & Co., Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT A GOOD HORSE.

MR. ALI BIN AMER begs to draw the attention of public that he had received by the last two mails s. s. "Pemba" and the s. s. "Simla" many first class real ARAB HORSES, consisting of Racers, Chargers, Galloways and Ponies well worth inspection. Also a selected shipment of about one hundred of real Arab Horses is expected here on FRIDAY next, ex the s. s. Purulia which is the best lot expected in India this season and amongst them there are many Racers, Horses and ponies with other excellent big Horses suitable for Gentlemen Nawab and Rajas purposes. Gentlemen and Officers are cordially invited to visit his stable at Ripon Road, Byculla as it is the best opportunity to select a splendid Horse.

FOR SALE.—At the Depot 8th Bombay Infantry, Surat, a BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughs and Watts with accessories. In good condition when packed up on Regiment leaving for Quetta. Can be seen on application to O. C. Depot. Price Rs. 800. Open to offer. Particulars from MESS PRESIDENT, 8th Bombay Infantry, Quetta.

SPENCER AND COMPANY'S

CIGARS,

FOR SALE AT THE

ESPLANADE HOTEL,

BOMBAY.

At their original prices, plus 8 annas for carriage &c.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEDOWS STREET.
BOMBAY.

SEASON 1890-91.

Albums (Photo, & Scrap).	Folding Tables (Iron).
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs Travellers', (with Cover).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
BENT WOOD FURNITURE.	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Insulators.
Carpets.	Piano Stools.
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Sheeting.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Shikar Cloth.
	Smokers' Requisites.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Snuffs.
	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	TABLE LINEN.
Counterpanes.	Teas, Neilgherry.
	TOBACCOS.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Toilette Table Covers.
	Towels.
D'Oyleys.	Traveller's Requisites.
Eau de Stuttgart.	Wanzer Cookers.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.	Warming Stoves.
Folding Furniture.	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES. Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of post.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £466,500
RESERVE FUND ... £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 588,075.
REST ...... " 215,333.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ...... 5 per cent. per annum and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL...... £3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ...... $8,168,062·50
RESERVE FUND ...... $5,482,127·20
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ...... $8,168,062·50

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—T. JACKSON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, [illegible]

Amoy.	Hankow.	Pen[illegible]
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Sai[illegible]
Batavia.	Iloilo.	Sa[illegible]
Bombay.	Lyons.	S[illegible]
Calcutta.	Manila.	
Foochow.	New York.	
Peking.	Hamburg.	

BOMBAY AGENC[illegible]

Interest allowed on Current Accoun[illegible]nt, daily balances, if not un[illegible]

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 mo[illegible]r cent. Terms for shorter periods [illegible]ation.

CREDITS granted on approve[illegible]rities, and every description of Banking and Excha[illegible] business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

Including Postage.
Twelve months...... Rs. 26
Six months ...... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta. Messrs. THACKER and Co. Ld., Bombay, or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

The paper will be posted from London direct or the subscriber's address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription including postage is 8s. 2d per quarter.

OFFICE Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£35 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

TIVOLI BEER.

"NON PLUS ULTRA," EAGLE BRAND, IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

IS the BEST BEER imported into the Country. Fresh Supplies received EVERY FORTNIGHT Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. Quarts and Rs. 16 per Case of 4 doz. Pints.

To be had of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN,
105-106, Meadow Street.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

From J. D. WATSON & Co., London.

Rs. 25 per Dozen; Subject to 5 per cent., Discount for Cash.

SPECIAL TERMS TO TRADERS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SCOTT AND CO., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

CHARLES & CO.,

TINSMITHS, COPPERSMITHS AND ELECTRO-PLATERS.

HEAD OFFICE: BYCULLA.
BRANCH OFFICE: MEDOW STREET, FORT.

CHARLES & Co., beg to inform Managers of Hotels, Messes, Clubs and the public in general that they undertake to Electroplate Household Articles. The services of an experienced hand have been secured.

In prices we defy competition.

A trial order solicited. Outstations orders will be promptly attended to.

CHARLES & Co.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha together with appendixes and a copious index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE...... Rs. 6.

Packing & Postage Extra.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HI[illegible]OTHAM and Co., Madras.

H. [illegible]AM'S GUARANTEED [illegible]AY Co., Ld. [illegible]Y STATIONS.

[illegible] *Bombay Gazette* [illegible] from the NIZAM'S STATE [illegible]MPANY the exclusive right of ad[illegible]g at all the Railway Stations belonging to [illegible]mpany, is prepared to contract with parties [illegible]ous of posting notices or advertisements on [illegible]e lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 3 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket-Ladies Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay National Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Framji Cowasji Hall, lecture, "History of Socialism Mr. W. A. Chambers (Bombay Fabian Society), 5-30 p. m.
Great Indian Circus, 9 p m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Forbes entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lancashire entered and the s. s. Busheer left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. "Mirzapor," will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow, the 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.

THEFT.—Hormusjee Jeewanjee, residing at Gunbow Street, Fort, reports the theft of a gold earring, set with three large pearls, valued at Rs. 400, from a tin trunk, in his bedroom, on Monday last.

APPOINTMENT.—The period of the appointment of the Rev. J. L da Silva, Vicar of the Church of Immaculate Conception, City, Poona, has been extended for three years by his Grace the Archbishop Patriarch.

CRICKET.—The Ladies Gymkhana *vs.* The Bombay Gymkhana. The above match will be played on Thursday, October 23rd, beginning at 11 a. m. punctually. A tent will be provided for ladies.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on Monday afternoon amongst a quantity of loose cotton on the 1st floor of the Bombay Cotton Press, Colaba, but was extinguished in a few minutes by the press hands. The origin of the fire is attributed to friction, and the damages is estimated at Rs. 150.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Vithal Harjoon, a shoe-maker, living at the Two Tanks, was taken to the J. J. Hospital, by his father, late last night in an unconscious state, suffering from the effects of opium-poisoning. His father said that about 11 a.m., yesterday morning he took about 8 annas worth of opium, with suicidal intentions. He is at present lying in the hospital in a precarious condition.

A GANG OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Cassum Shaik Hussain and seven others before Mr. Richardson at the Girgaum Police Court with gambling. Accused No. 1 was charged with keeping a common gaming house at Trimbuck Purshram Street and the others, together with accused No. 1, with being found gaming therein with cards and money, on Monday night. Being all convicted Cassum Shaik Hassain was fined Rs. 30, four others were Rs. 15 each, and the rest Rs. 8 each.

LORD HARRIS'S VISIT TO SURAT.—The *Gujerat Mitra* says that at a special general meeting of the Surat City Municipality, held on the 18th inst., under the presidency of Mr. F. S. P. Lely, for the consideration of measures to be adopted to accord a cordial reception to H. E. Lord Harris the Governor of Bombay, a sum of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Winchester as chairman, and Surgeon Major Nariman, Messrs. Kalabhoy and Mosamali as members, was appointed to prepare an address of welcome as well as to make needful arrangements.

POCKET-PICKING AT THE CHINDI BAZAAR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst charged Rama Govind, a notorious character, before Mr. Richardson with stealing a cotton handkerchief, containing 14 annas in cash, from the pocket of Govind Maljee, at the Chindi Bazaar, on Monday evening. The accused was arrested red-handed and was handed over to the police, with the stolen property in his possession. Rama Govind, on pleading guilty, and also admitting his previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL FROM A HOUSE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at Gogari Street respecting the death of Ebrahim Moosa, a bricklayer, aged 60 years. On the 13th inst. he was engaged for limewashing a house at Musjid-street. While carrying a bucket of limewash along the weather frame on the first storey he over-balanced and fell into the street, injuring his left arm and leg. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, but as he refused to remain there, he was taken home. On Monday morning he became unconscious and remained in that state till 5-30 a.m. when he died. The verdict was "That the death of Ebrahim Moosa was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall from the weather board of the first story of the house while engaged in limewashing it on the outside."

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Rai, a woman, aged 20 years. The deceased was the wife of one Umajee, a labourer, residing at Duncan Road. She and her husband, it would appear frequently quarrelled about household expenses. On Monday morning they had some disagreement because he refused to give her money for house-keeping. This she appears to have taken to heart as subsequent events proved. In the evening she went to the bazaar and on returning went to her room complaining of internal pains. Shortly after that she was found lying unconscious apparently suffering from the effects of opium. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital by her husband and brother on their return from work, but she was found to be past recovery, and she died within an hour after admission. The verdict was that the death of Rai was caused by opium, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.—In the August Competitive Examination for H. M.'s Indian Medical Service, the two following Indian candidates were successful :—B. J. Singh (3rd, with 3,265 marks), and Boman Das Basu (12th, with 3,130 marks). There were twelve appointments, and forty-nine candidates. Arrivals.—Mr. Satyendra Nath Tagore, of the Bombay Civil Service; Mr. Robindra Nath Tagore; Mr. J. Ghoshal; Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee; Mr. Gobind Das, the Punjab Govt. of India Scholar for this year; Mr. Syed Mahommed Bilgrami, from Hydrabad; Mr. T. A. Turkhud, son of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, from Bombay; Mr. Gustadji Cooverji Mediwalla, and Mr. Kashibhai Chaturbhai Ameen, from Baroda; and Mr. Abdul Majid Shah. Departures.—Kumar Mansar Khachar; Mr. Desa Mala, and servant, for Kathiawar; Mr. J. N. Chatterjee, Merchant, for Calcutta; Mr. M. Shah Din, Barrister-at-Law, for the Punjab.—*Indian Magazine.*

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILL.—An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Marine Street, Mr. R. V. Reid, chairman of the board of directors, presiding, for the purpose of confirming certain resolutions passed at an extraordinary general meeting, held in the same place, on the 24th ult. The following resolutions were duly confirmed :—"The agreement of 15th August, 1889, with Messrs. Volkart Brothers be renewed for a period of five years, on the same terms, and increasing the office allowance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month. Clause 29 of the articles of association be altered, *i.e.*, to increase the transfer fee from 4 annas to 8 annas per share. Clause 81 of the Articles of Association be altered, *i.e.*, to reduce the minimum number of directors to three and the maximum to five and to add the following clause to the Articles of Association, 83*a*: --Providing that a partner or manager of the firm for the time being acting as secretary and treasurer of the company be an *ex-officio* director of the company." The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ARRESTED IN HIS SECOND ATTEMPT.—Inspector Nolan yesterday charged a Mahomedan, named Ally Mahomed Wully, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of a silver watch, and a gold chain and buttons, of the aggregate value of Rs. 162. Nasirbhoy Munjee, who appeared as the complainant, stated that he missed the articles, when dressing, on the morning of the 20th of September. A report was made to the police who immediately made inquiries as to the disappearance of the property. On the morning of the 8th instant the accused was arrested. The property was recovered and identified by the complainant who moreover stated that he had lost a *hoondee* for Rs. 2,122 and some sundry articles. At the time the theft was committed the complainant's house was being painted and repaired, and it is his opinion that the thief must have got into the building by climbing up the scaffolding. Canjee, another witness, who was called stated that the accused brought him the property to pledge for him. This witness directed him to go to a Marwaree's shop where he received an advance of Rs. 60 on the ornaments. Other evidence was adduced regarding the pledging of the ornaments recovered by the police. Prisoner who had been convicted on two previous occasions was sent to the Common Jail to undergo nine months' hard labour.

APPLICATION TO REVOKE A PROBATE ORDER.

AFTER the death of Janardan Ballaji Modak, late head-master of the Byramjee Jejeebhoy High School, who died in Thana some months ago, and is alleged to have made over his property, worth about Rs. 7,000, in the districts of Thana and Rutnagherry, to a son-in-law, named Ramkrishna Nilkante, an application for probate was made by the latter to Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, District Judge, Thana, on the 22nd of July, 1890, in the District Court at Thana. Since there was no opposition forthcoming from any members of the deceased's family the District Judge directed that the probate be granted. After this order had been passed it appears that a daughter of the deceased, named Luximibai, was informed about it, and subsequently an application was made by her for a revocation of the probate, under section 50 of Act V of 1881, since, as it was alleged, the will of the deceased and his signature was not genuine, and had been forged.

At the Thana Court on Monday before Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, the case was brought on for hearing.

Mr. Narayen Amrut, pleader, appeared for the applicant Luximibai and Mr. Wamon R. Oke appeared for the opponent Ramkrishna Nilkante.

Krishnaji Ramchandra Mahajan, the first witness for the applicant, who resided at Anjarle, in the taluka of Dapoli, a said he did not appear in this court while opponent's application for probate was pending, because he was not aware of it. On the 22nd of July last he heard that the 25th was fixed for the hearing of the case. This was the first reliable information he had, and on the same day he went to Dapoli, four *kos* off and posted a telegram to Chiploon, the nearest telegraph office. There was a rumour in the village that such an application had been made; so he wrote to Mr. Pandoba, the postmaster at Dapoli. and learned from his answer that it had been made on the 22nd. On hearing some rumours about the matter he had instituted enquiries a week previous, witness asked Pandoba to find out what was really going on and what the application was. He knew nothing of the 25th being fixed for the hearing of the case unttil he was informed of the fact by Pandoba. Witness's wife, deceased's daughter, was then at Anjarle. The deceased had immoveable property at Anjarle. No notice of the application was given or posted to Anjarle that he knew of. Witness received no trustworthy information prior to that from the postmaster at Dapoli. It occupied nearly three weeks on the journey between Anjarle and Thana during the rains.

Cross-examined.—Pandoba did not give him any documentary evidence that the 25th was fixed for the hearing of the case nor did witness ask him what his authority was, or the name of the person who told him. He relied solely on his saying so. He was not well acquainted then with Lakshman Kashinath of Thana. But he was acquainted with Lakshman Vasudev Ghanekar. Witness had been to Thana during deceased's lifetime, but he did not know Kashinath Vishnu and Venayak Bulwunt well enough to obtain from him the information of which he stood in need. Mr. Damodar, the Nazir of the Dapoli Court, was not acquainted with him. Witness swore he had not seen a copy of the application or of the will before the 22nd through the Nazir or otherwise. The rumour was current amongst the people and he heard them talk about the matter when he passed by their houses. He sent an *inkilpatra* through Pandoba, and he (witness) signed it without any name being in it. Witness did not see nor did he ask him to whom he sent it, Pandoba supplied the money and he wrote to Ghanekar and suggested Mr. Gupte as a pleader. Witness had not paid him. Witness did not send an *inkilpatra* before, because he was not in possession of reliable information. Pandoba was not summoned as a witness for him. He did not read any proclamations posted in Anjarle about that time.

Witness addressed the Court and said Pandoba was formerly employed in Thana. It took three days for a letter to go from Dapoli to Thana in the rains. When he got there he found it was not on the 25th, but on the 22nd, that the hearing had been fixed for.

Gungadhar Bhicajee, witness for the opponent and a clerk in the District Court of Thana, said the opponent's application for probate was presented on the 25th of June, 1890. It was accompanied by a will. He knew Bhaskarpant Ambekar, a *karkun* in the Sub-Judge's Court. He was not aware that he took copies of the application and will before the date fixed for the hearing. He did not tell the clerk of the Court that he did so, and he never spoke to him about it. Witness was not aware of any copies having been taken before the applicant's present pleader obtained them.

Cross-examined, witness deposed that people who want copies have to present an application and a party to assign a good reason for obtaining them. He did not know whether any application for copies had been made in this case before probate was granted. Such applications are made to the record-keeper. He could not say whether any such application was forwarded to him by the record-keeper for compliance. His business was to prepare notices and proclamations in such cases.

The next witness for the opponent was Bhasker Anant Ambekar also a clerk in the Sub-Judge's Court at Thana, who stated that he knew the applicant by sight and also Mr. Damodar, the Nazir of Dapoli, when he was in Thana. Witness was not asked for any information about this case before opponent's application came up for hearing.

Cross-examination declined.

Ramkrishna Nilkant Bode, assistant master, Thana High School, was next called in support of the opponent, and said that he lived with the deceased, Mr. J. B. Modak. Two years before the deceased's death witness was living apart from him. When the deceased was ill witness's family and relations were living in his house with the deceased's family. The will was written in his presence. It was written at about 10 o'clock at night on the day named in it. It was signed by the deceased and attested by the witnesses in his (witness's) presence. The will was written by Moro Luxmon Parchme, a *karkoon* in the Kalyan Sub-Judge's Court. It was written upstairs, where the deceased was lying the deceased made his signature with one hand and without help. There were only present Mr. Mahadet Ganesh Pandit, Moro Lakshman Parchme, and Sitaram Pandurang Sathe. Balubai knew tha something was being done. Witness first knew of deceased's intention of making his will on the 14th of March. Deceased said he thought he was dying and would make some settlement. No one was then present. Deceased told the writer what was to be written. A draft was made first on the 15th by Parchme. Deceased's wife was then unwell, but not seriously. The deceased did not tell her of the will until it was completed, Dr. Bhalchandra had been sent for from Bombay to see the wife of the deceased on the 15th. The deceased insured his life in 1885 in favor of his wife and children. He did not write to the insurance office before his death to leave his children out of the benefit of it. Mr. Pandit came while the will was being written. Deceased told him that he was making his will, as he thought he would not recover. The deceased kept a private diary and accounts. Both the deceased's sons-in-law came after his death. Witness valued the deceased's and at Rs. 4,000, Rs. 500 were owed him by witness's uncle, Damodar Waman Sathl. There was Rs. 1,500 worth of ornaments; and books, &c., worth Rs. 1,000. Deceased had Rs. 800 in his own name, and Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 in the name of his wife in the Savings bank. There is also a few hundred rupees from the *Kavya Itihas* and Rs. 2,000 life insurance. Witness said he had drawn about Rs. 200 from the Savings bank and had spent it.

Cross-examined, witness said the mortgage and deed of all he had produced were executed by the applicant. He had never wrote any of the documents he had produced and he did not know how the accused kept them. When the applicant came to Thana, witness told him of the will. The deceased died of fever and diabetes.

After the examination of another witness, the Court adjourned.

A LUDICROUS incident, says the *Morning Post*, occurred during the trial of the Warburton defamation case at Lahore, which was not calculated to inspire the litigants with confidence in the Court. It appears that the magistrate who was deputed to try the case was actually losing pay all the time the trial lasted, and on more than one occasion he made touching allusions to this misfortune as a reason for curtailing the proceedings. At length the defendant's counsel was moved to say : "We feel, Sir, for your losses, and we sympathise with you deeply, but that hardly justifies your hurrying us through our defence." It is said that those who heard the appeal are not likely to forget it.

A NEW departure is being instituted on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway. At the principal stations the traveller encounters a number of luggage porters enrolled as regular servants of the company whose business it is to move passengers' luggage without regard to gratuity, which passengers are particularly requested not to give. The invidious spectacle of half-a-dozen coolies fighting for a single gentleman's portmanteau and gun-case, while they turn their backs upon the elderly lady with a pile of boxes in the next compartment, is one that will now be less conspicuous on the Oudh and Rohilkund, and let us hope soon on other lines also.

RESULT OF THE JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION.

First Class.—Baman Beram Jehangir Bamanjee (prizeman), B. R. Bamanji, Mehta Kaikhoshru Byramjee, Mandalik Narayan Viswanath, P. J. Taleyarkhan.

Second Class.—Agrekar K. G., Dhruva Anandshankar Bapujee, Garpade Narayanrao Govindrao, Joshi V. V., Karambelkar Keshao Vinayak, Merchant Mahomed Vulibhai, Mehta Ratanram Mancharam, Wadia Rustum D. N.

Third Class.—Aliurchandam Bilchand Dayaram, Almahola Thakarlal Pranlal, Athanale Bapoo Narayan, Batha Jehangir Dinsha, Bakshi Vaikunthrai Chotalal, Belrulkar H. S., Boyce Nasarwanji Nanabhai, Bapat Chintaman Pandurang, Bhat Anupram Ramji, Chocksey Rustamjee Byramjee, Desai Gulabrai Jameatram, Diwan Chandulal Vajubhau, Dubash Dinsha Barjorji, D'Lima Ligudrai Joseph, De Quadros J. Philip, D'Mello Nicholas Mathew, Desai Jevanlal Varajrai, Dalal L. K., Garud Gopal Balvant, Gandi C. M. Gazdhar Jehangir Jeewanji, Gandhalkar Sitaram Balkhrishna, Galande Ramchandra Mahadeo, Gazdhar Khurshedji Dadabhai, Gadbole Hari Vithal, Joshi Pranshankar Bhavanishankar, Javeri Manilal Bhagubhai, Javadekar D. J. Khare Ganesh Gopal, Kalvani Menghraj Hardamal, Kharad Jayshankar Valabhji, Kartrat D. H. Kappikar Pandurang Timappa, Khopaker Shivram Raoji, Khana Virjee Ludha, Kaprekar Narayan Bhikajee, Kotwal Bamanji Bejonjee, Krishnalal Nanabhai, Lalreani Khanchand Partabrai, Lukmany Mahomed Bauker, Abdul Karim, Lininvala Khursedji Jamshedji, Marphattia C. N., Mada Ardeshar Merwanji, Mehta Girdharlal Harilal, Munsiff Maneksha Dhanjisha, Mehta Narbheram Anoopchand, Mehta Ranchhad Dhirajlal, Merchant Jaffer Rahimtula, Mansukhain Parmanand Tejmal, Mirchandani Karamchand Ambritrai, Mehta Nandavadan Karpuram, Nilkant Atmaram Shivshankar, Nariman Sorabjee Dinsha, Nayak Luxman Balkrishna, Nanavati Maneklal Dharamji, Pandit Govind Mahadev, Pathkar Sitaram Sunderrao, Pradhan Govind Vaman, Pratinidhi A. K., Rana Tribhuvunarai Dubrai, Rele Chintaman Atmaram, Ratnagar Ratanji Jamsetji, Rajadhyaksha Sajba Yashwant, Sirsikar Anandrao Shreenivas, Shinde Raghunath Mahadeo, Seervai Kaikhosru Fardonji, Shukla Harjivan Bhagvanji, Syed Shamsudin Kadri, Suthankar R. V., Tambakoonalal Choonilal J., Thadani Mulchund Rachiram, Vedanta Mulji Dewji, Vakil Manchersha, Ardeshar, Vakil Framjee Ardeshar, Vachhrajni Chhaganlal Mugalram, Vakil Manilal Harilal, Waman Baburao Patjamkar.

INDIAN PATENTS.

The undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the designs have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, at No. 13 Wood Street, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee :—

Beier and Katz, Merchants of Bombay, No. 1, Dalal Street, for designs representing flowery creeping figures, woven in gold thread on silk ground.

Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for designs consisting of fancy flowers woven with silk thread on silk ground.

Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for designs consisting of ornaments woven with silk thread on silk ground.

Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for designs consisting of ornaments woven with gold thread on silk ground.

Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for designs consiting of fancy flowers woven with gold thread on silk ground.

Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for designs consisting of flowers in ornaments woven with gold thread on silk ground.

Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of an ornament woven with gold thread and silk on silk ground.

Volkart Brothers, Bombay, for a design consisting of a fancy flower in an ornament woven wish gold thread on silk ground.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

Bernard Conrad Schumacher, of 127, Fenchurch Street, in the City of London, Manager of the Pegu Rice Company, for an improved method of winnowing and cleaning rice and other grain seeds and berries and apparatus therefor.

Anthony Robert Tucker, Plumber and Drainage Conductor of the town of Calcutta, for an improved airtight syphon master trap for sewer pipe drains.

William Blackburn Turner, residing at Cossipore, near Calcutta, for an improved treble-power hydraulic press to be called "W. B. Turner's (1890) Patent 500 lbs. Bales Samson Press."

Alfred Ashby Frederick Davis, a Supervisor in the Public Works Department of the Government of Bengal, and now residing at Janapore, in the district of Cuttack, Orissa, for a portable automatic top and bottom lock bolt for doors and windows.

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions, paid into the Bank of Bombay, are acknowledged with thanks :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Premjee Kara	200	0	0
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy	150	0	0
Mr. Mumanbhoy Gangjee	25	0	0
Mr. Nanabhoy R. Chichgar	5	0	0
Contributions collected by Khan Bahadur Jamshedjee Dhanjibhai Wadia	500	0	0
Messrs. Wardman Punsi and Sons	150	0	0
Mr. Devji Kanji	50	0	0
Total	1,080	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	53,551	10	0
Grand total	54,631	10	0

The following additional subscriptions have been promised (twentieth list) :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
H. H. The Maharao of Kotah	500	0	0
Mr. Nanabhai R. Chichgar	5	0	0
Total...Rs.	505	0	0
Subscriptions already promised ...... Rs.	68,644	0	0
Grand Total...Rs.	69,149	0	0

Subscribers are requested to pay the amount of their subscriptions into the Bank of Bombay.

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
MUNCHERJI N. BANAJI,
HARKISSONDAS NURROTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st October, 1890.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Knight Templar, 2,704 tons, Captain W W Pain, cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast, and Mr Watts as cabin passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Bothwell, sailed yesterday for Mormugoa, &c., with a general cargo, Mr W M Simpson as cabin and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 593 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo, four cabin and 867 deck passengers.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Barawa, 234 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and 44 passengers. The vessel is consigned to Allana Munjee.

THE Austro Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steam-ship Melpomene, 1,943 tons, Captain G Wallusching, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo, Mr Alsberg and Mr C H Pate, as cabin and 17 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers : —Mr R D Setna, Br-General H J Thorton, Major W H Lyster, Mrs C Ebrahim, and two others and six children, mother of Hajeebhoy Lalljee two others and child., Hosptl Assist Rajabkhan, and 73 deck.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Forbes, 1,595 tons Captain James Whyte, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Setterfield, Master Setterfield, Mr W F Mills, Mr. Raworth, Mr Duffy, Captain Quentin, Mr A H Sayer, Mr H Macausland, Mrs Lee, Mr Southey, and Mr F M L de Rocha. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Notice to Mariners was published yesterday :—

WEST COAST OF INDIA.
Janjira Harbour.
Buoy placed in position.

Information has been received from the Acting Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, that the red buoy on the north side of the Whale Reef of Rajpuri Point, entrance of Janjira Harbour, was put down in position on the 30th September 1890.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Douro	1559	Marshall	A	F. Muir & Co.
" Broma	1205	Ott	K	Glade & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
" Kaveri		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
" Poonani		Nacoda		Do.
VICTORIA DOCK.			No.	
" Govino	1501	Gellatty	2	F. Muir & Co.
" Gwalior	1648	Cole	5	P & O S N Co.
" Imperator	2440	Egger	7	A H Lloyds S N Co.
" Melpomene	1943	Wolusching	8	A H Lloyd's S N Co.
" Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
" Idar	1595	Hughes	13	E. Bates & Co.
" Nyanza	1421	Simons	15	Ebji Shewji
HARBOUR WALL.				
" Karagola	598	Tice		B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Mirzapore (s)	Harvey	London, Sept 25.
21	Barawa (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Oct 4.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, Oct 18.
	Clan Forbes (s)	Whyte	Glasgow, Sept 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Kapurthala (s)	Turner	Karachi.
	I. M. S. Dalhousie.	Butterworth.	Calcutta.
	Busheer (s)	Rothwell	Marmugoa, &c.
	Melpomene (s)	Walluschung	Hongkong.
	Kt. Templar (s)	Pain	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, Tice, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Idar, Hughes, for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
" Mirzapore, for China, &c.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, October 15.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
Sept					
16	Curtatane (It Frigate)	Marini	Put back		....
19	Mariner (H M's)	Arbuthnot	Muscat	5	Cruise
27	Mayo I G.	Aves	Somali coast.	10	Zeila
October					
5	Sultan	Johnson	Calcutta	11	Jeddah
6	Imperator	Bechtinger	Bombay	8	Trieste
7	Parramatta	Murray	London	7	Sydney
	Nepaul	Brady	London		Calcutta.
	Tara	Hansard	Brisbane		London
	Koningen Emma	Soomer	Amsterdam		Batavia
	Lyell	Gibb	Calcutta	8	Hamburg
	Po	Barboro	Bombay		Genoa
8	Reichstag	Ferchan	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Rotherfield	Freeman	Barry		....
	Glucksburg	Ad. Schultz	Bussorah	8	London
	Hassia	Waiksmakh.	Bangkok		Bremen
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Hodeida	10	Hodeida
	Mariner (H M's)	Arbuthnot	Somali Coast.		....
9	Marie	Schjott	Ilo Ilo	9	Delaware brake water
	City of Canterbury	Grey	Calcutta	10	London.
10	Assam	Webber	Bombay		....
	Tanjore	Raffin	Bombay	10	Mussowa
	Ravenna	Bason	Calcutta		Marseilles
	Rio-Grande	Verlaque	Zanzibar		Marseilles
	Coromandel	Reeves	Sydney		London.
	Chiltern	Starkey	Cable works	15	Repairing cable works
11	Humber	Tulloch	Bangkok	11	Port Said FO
	Yarra	Boullard	Marseilles		Mauritius
	Braunschweig	Meier	Bremen		China
	Almora	Grier	London	12	Brisbane
12	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa	13	Mussowa
	Tuna	Lovell	Hodeida		Hodeida
13	Mayo I G.	Aves	Somali Coast.		....
	Imperatrix	Egger	Trieste	13	Bombay
	Sydney	Pellegrin	China	14	Marseilles
	Bundesrath	Pape	Hamburg		Zanzibar
14	Bayern	Mergell	China		Bremen
	Rewa	Mann	London		Calcutta
	Woodcock	Craig	Zeilla	15	Berbera
	Eiffel Tower	Purse	Cuddalore		Marseilles

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FROM LONDON.

Govino s—114 cases oilmen stores, &c., and 5 cases cheese, Budroodin Nuzerally; 4 cases confectionery; T Budabhoy.

Rome s—12 cases whisky and 10 cases claret, Phipson and Co.

Pekin s—10 cases gin and 1 hogshead sherry, Phipson and Co.

Oriental s—2 hogsheads claret, and 10 cases whiskey, Phipson and Co.

Huzara s—25 cases port wine, Phipson and Co.

FROM HULL.

Donro s—50 cases matches, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 130 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy; 50 cases matches, Abdoolally Ebrahim; 50 drums linseed oil, Heptoola S Adum and Co; 456 cases matches, Lyon and Co; 200 cases matches, S A S Dawood; 345 cases matches, A Shaikadam; 51 cases matches, A H Dawoodbhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Govino s—250 cases window glass, A M Ebramjee; 40 cases glassware, D Dewraz; 16 cases glassware, Cassam Ameer; 20 packages glassware, Goolam Hoosein Cullian.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 cases soap, N Hajee Cassum.

Maria Teresa s—10 bales printing papers, M A M Shurufally.

FROM CHARENTE.

Clyde s—10 cases brandy, Phipson and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s—16 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; and 16 boxes Indian tea.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawar s—17 cwts fishmaws, M Framjee; 21 bales hides and skin, H Jamall; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 3,640 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co; 217½ cwts gum, Sewjee Ramjee; 410 cwts gum Nurpal Mowjee; 160 cwts gum, Heerjee Virdhore; 4 cases nutmeg, C Khimjee; 37 cwts indigo, Hajee J Abedin; 20 bales skin, C Jooma and Co; 15 bales skin, C Essa and Co; 17¾ cwts indigo, T Chimandas; 8 bales skin, M J Joomabhoy; 11 bales skin, Ewart Latham and Co; 12 bales goatskin, Peerbhoy Damjee; 18¾ cwts fishmaws, L Chuttoo; 16 cwts fishmaws, D Mowjee 15 cwts fishmaws M Lalljee; 16¼ cwts Isinglass, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 91 cwts fishmaws &c, D Peerbhoy; 28 cwts Indiarubber, N Cullianjee; 12 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 5 cases Indian condiments, and 3 hogsheads chutney, D P Batha and Co.

FOR HULL.

Donro s—2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Itcharam Harjeewandas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lancashire s—1999½ cwts gingellyseed, Ernsthansm and Co; 2,029 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co; 4,002¼ cwts rapeseed, Visram Assoo; 150 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 2,500 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lancashire s—800 cwts horns, Rehimtoola Kadarbhoy; 495 cwts groundnuts, 1,880 cwts teelseed and 645 cwts castorseed, 75 cwts gingelly and 157 cwts copras, Tod Durant and Co.

Idar s—999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers; 2,499 cwts castorseed, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mirzapore s—37 chests opium, The P & O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, and 50 bales cloth, David Sassoon and Co; 184 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist, Cowasjee Brothers; 100 bales twist M J Ebrahim; 200 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 301 bales twist, Ebrahim Nordin and Co; 339 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 171 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, E J Abraham; 150 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 100 bales twist, S Abraham; 50 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 50 bales twist, The Coorla S and W Co; 101 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mirzapore s—50 bales twist Tata, and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19.

Carey, Lieut, Bengal, from sick leave, from England.

OCTOBER 20.

Hulton, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Dr Gds, from leave, from England.
Strettell, Lt-Col, Bengal, 5th Punjab Infy, from England.
Johnson, Captain, Bengal RA, on duty, from England.
Brunker, Major, Bengal Staff, from leave, from England.
Little, Lt-Col, Bo Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Cole, Major, Bengal, 3rd Dr Gds, from leave, from England.
Hildebrand, Major, Bengal RE, from leave, from England.
Langworthy, Lieut, Bengal, 7th Dr Gds, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 20.

Adam, Brig-Genl, Bo Staff, rejoining, from leave, to Poona.
Carey, Lieut, 19th Bengal Infy, to rejoin, to Jhelum.

OCTOBER 21.

Hulton, Lieut, Bengal 1st Dr Gds, to rejoin from leave, to Muttra.
Langworthy, Lieut Bengal, 7th Dr Gds from leave, to Umballa.
Johnson, Capt, Bengal RA, on duty, to Meerut.
Brunker, Major, Bengal Staff, on duty, to Meerut.
Nicholson, Lieut, Bo Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Little, Lt-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, to Calcutta.
Cole, Major, Bengal, 3rd Dr Gds, from leave, to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R. CORPS.

Bombay, 21st October, 1890.

1. Quarter-master Sergeant W. Watkins, who is about to retire from the Corps, is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform under Para. 129 Section VI. Vol. IX. Army Regulations India.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company :—No. 2,908 Vol. G. M. Traill and No. 2,909 Vol. H. G. H. Hepworth.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
BATTERY ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT, B. V. ARTILLERY.

For the week commencing Monday, 20th October, 1890.

The following drills will take place during the week :—

Morning drills—Wednesday 22nd, Thursday 23rd, Friday 24th—7 a.m. Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

Evening drill—To-day 6-30 p.m.—Carbine drill at Head-quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F G Wigley, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Legislative Dept, till such date as Mr Leslie Porter takes over charge of the office, or till further orders.

HOME DEPARTMENT.
MEDICAL.

Surgn-Major W Ceates, M D, of the Bengal Establishment, Civil Surgn of Murree, to be Civil Surgn of Simla, in succession to Surgn G F A Harris, with effect from the date of joining the appointment.

Surgn-Major J Lewtas, MD, of the Bengal Estabt, Medical Officer (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, in succession to Surgn-Major O Baker, with effect from the date of joining the appointment.

The services of Lieut T C Mack T Hogg, B S C, 12th Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as an Assistant Commandant of Military Police in Upper Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The services of Rev J O'F Willcocks, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh from the 22nd Sept to the 8th Oct 1890.

Mr Willcocks is appointed to be Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces.

H M's Secy of State has permitted the Rev W M Lethbridge, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estabt, to retire from the service.

The Rev W J Wickins, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, reported his arrival on 7th Oct.

Mr Wickins' services are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr A E Wild, Depy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Conservator of the 3rd grade, in charge of the Punjab Forest Circle, during the absence on two months' privilege leave of Mr R H C Whittall, Conservator, 3rd (officiating 2nd) grade.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements and promotions are made during the absence on two years' furlough of Mr A L Home, Conservator of Forests, 3rd (offig 2nd) grade, Bengal, or until further orders :—Mr E P Dansey, Offig 3rd grade, Consvr, Berar, to officiate as Consvr in Bengal. Mr F B Dickinson, Depy Consvr, 2nd (offig 1st) grade, Central Provinces, to officiate as Consvr of the 3rd grade, in charge of the Berar Forest Circle. Mr T H Aplin, Depy Consvr, 2nd grade, Burma, to officiate in the 1st grade of Depy Consvrs, during the remainder of Mr Nisbet's absence on privilege leave. The services of Mr A Stewart, Depy Consvr of Forests, 4th grade, temporarily employed in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

2nd Lieut J C D Pinney Rl Warwick Regt, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer (on probation), 2nd Regt, Central India Horse.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Alexander Angus as Actg Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi, during the absence of Mr James Currie.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of M Emmanuel E Petrocochino as Consul for Greece at Calcutta, *vice* Mr G Marketi.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr L Aeppli as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, *vice* Mr J Steiner, resigned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. E. Crawley, Assist Accountant Genl and Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for fourteen days.

Mr. W. J. Williamson is appointed a Probationer in Class VII of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept, and is attached to the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces.

Mr J E O'Conor, Assist Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr G H R Hart, Depy Accountant Genl, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Assist Secy to the Govt of India in this Dept during Mr O'Conor's absence on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col (Bgdr. Genl) W. Galbraith, C.B., H M Service, to be Adjt-Genl in India, with the local rank of Major-Genl, vice Major-Genl W. K. Elles, C.B., appointed to the command of a district of the first class.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col T. Teed, B S C, Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class, to be Assist Commissary Genl 1st class; Major G. B. E. Radcliffe, B S C, Assist Commissary Genl 3rd class to be Assist Commissary Genl 2nd class Capt H. B Warden, BSC, Assist Commissary Genl, 4th class, to be Assist Commissary Genl, 3rd class; Captain H Parkin, B S C, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 1st class, to be Assist Commissary Genl, 4th class; Lieut H Clowes, B S C, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 1st class, sub pro tem., is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 29th Aug 1890, vice Col C Swinhoe, Bo Staff Corps, who has vacated.

Lieut G A Hawkins, Bengal S C, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

Lieut W N R Bates, Madras S C, Depy Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

DISTRICT STAFF.

Major-General W. K. Elles, C.B., H. M. Service, Adjt.-Genl in India, to command a district of the first class, vice Major-Genl Sir T. D. Baker, K.C.B., appointed Qr.-Mr. Genl to the Forces.

Col. A. A. A. Kinloch, 4th Battn King's Royal Rifle Corps, to command a district of the second class, with the temporary rank of Bgdr-Genl, vice Bgdr-Genl W. Galbraith, C.B. appointed Adjt-Genl in India.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut H R Fagan, Connaught Rangers, Wing Officer, 22nd (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry; Second Lieut H A M Tighe, Connaught Rangers, offig Wing Officer, 28th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infantry.

Second Lieut Tighe will rank as Lieut in the Bengal S C from the above date, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieutenants—J S Richards, Worcestershire Regt, Wing Officer, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent—A J Badcock, West York Regt, Offig Squ Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

Second Lieut J C D Pinney, Royal Warwick Regt, has been appointed on probation to the Bengal Staff Corps.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Capt S G Burrard, R E, Depy Supt, 4th grade, Survey of India, (m. c.) for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing: the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—Lieut K O Byrne, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leaverules for the Staff Corps: the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieut L N Younghusband, Bengal Staff Corps: Squadron Officer, 19th Regt, of Bengal Lancers for one year.

The undermentioned warrant officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate :—Condr T Carr, Ordnance Dept. for one year; and Sub-Condr W Goodman, Ordnance Dept, Assist Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, for one year.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut-Col G T Morris, Bengal Staff Corps, (p a); Capt E H Rodwell, Bengal S C, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry Punjab Frontier Force (p a); Lieut C H Schlesinger, Bengal S C Squadron Officer, 12th Regt of Bengal Cavalry, (p a); and Sub-Conr J Baldwin, Commissariat-Transport Dept, (m c) for four months.

Lieut A S R Annesley, Royal Irish Fusiliers, Probationer, Bengal S C, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India (m c) for six months.

Hony Capt and Depy Commissary P J Ryan, Assist Engr 1st grade, Public Works Dept, N W Provinces and Oudh, is granted leave in India (p a.)

The following promotions are made, subject to H M approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Major N C Martelli, to be Lieut-Colonel; and Lieut S C Gough, to be Captain.

Surgeon-Major William Duncan, MB, Medical Officer, 10th Bengal Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service.

Surgn J G Hancock, MB, temporary half-pay, has been placed on the retired list.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles- Mr J Hutchison to be Second Lieut vice C W Thomas, promoted. Orissa Vol Rifle Corps—Mr H J Bell to be Second Lieut vice Macmillan, resigned.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept :—Lieut Col C Cunningham, R E, to be Exe Engr, 1st grade; Major G Henry, R E, to be Exe Engr, 2nd grade; Capt E Townshend, R E, to be Exe Engr, 3rd grade; Capt P E Dixon, R E, to be Exe Engr, 4th grade; Lieut E de V Atkinson, R E, H M Partridge, and J S Lindell, Royal Engineers, to be Assist Engineer, 1st grade; Lieut J A Dealy, R E, 2nd grade T C Watson, Royal Engineer, to be Assist Engineer, 2nd grade.

The appointment of Mr H E Morton as third grade officer, Indian Marine, is cancelled.

Mr H A Livermore, first grade officer, Indian Marine, has been granted five months' furlough by the Secy of State in supersession of sixty days' privilege leave granted to him by the Director of the Indian Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H T Gwyther, Exe Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem, State Railways, is transferred from the Estabt under control of the Government of Madras to that under the Director Genneral of Railways for employment on the Moghal Serai-Howrah Railway Survey.

Mr J E Dallas, Exe Engr, 3rd grade, sub pro tem., State Railways, and Assist Secy to the Govt of India, Public Works Dept, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs.

Mr H Garbett, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, temporary rank, Punjab is permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut H F Thuillier, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, Military Works Dept, is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Dept and posted to State Railways.

His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the Zhob Valley Railway Survey.

Mr W D Barrow, Exe Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is transferred from the Estabt under the control of the Director General of Railways.

Major J F Garwood, R E, Suptdg Engr 2nd class, temporary rank, Baluchistan Command, Military Works, officiated as Suptdg Engr for Civil Works in Baluchistan and Secy to the Agent, Govr-Genl, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieut-Col A C Bigg-Wither, General List, Infantry, on privilege leave.

Mr A G R Trapmann, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Burma, is permanently promoted to Assist Engr, 1st grade, with effect from the 3rd June 1890.

The Govr General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assist Engrs attached to the several Local Administrations :—H W James, to be Exe Engr, 4th grade, temporary; H J A Bowden, to be Ex Engr, 4th grade sub pro tem; C C S Clark, to be Exe Engr, 4th grade, temporary; Dhondoo Sakharam Sathaye, Rao Sahib, to be Exe Engr, 4th grade, temporary; H Kench, to be Exe Engr, 4th grade; H J A Bowden, to be Exe Engr, 4th grade, temporary; Dhondoo Sakharam Sathaye, Rao Saheb, to be Assist Engr, 1st grade.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept :—Mr J J Fahie, to be Assist Supt, 2nd grade; and Mr E Graves, Signaller, 1st grade.

She Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotions in the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept :—Mr J R Preece, to be Offg Supt; Mr E C L Hoeltzer, Offg. Assist Supdt 1st grade; and Mr J Fargues, Offg. Assist Supdt, 2nd grade.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

With reference to the Revenue and Agricultural Dept letter, reorganizing the sanctioned number of officers in the Senior Division, the following promotions and reversions are made :—Col W Barron, SC, Depy Supt 1st grade sub. pro tem., is confirmed in that grade; Mr. G. G. Scott, Offg Depy Supt, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade; Col E H Steel, SC, Offg Depy Supt, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Depy Supt, 3rd grade; and Captains H M Jackson, RE, and S G Burrard, RE, Offg Depy Supts, 3rd grade, to revert to their substantive appointments of Depy Supts, 4th grade.

The following temporary promotion in the Superior Estabt of the Indian Telegraph Dept is sanctioned, with effect from the 27th Sept :—H S Olphert, Assist Supt, class V, 2nd grade, temporarily.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, FOR BALUCHISTAN, P W D

Mr A Leventhorpe, Ex Engr, IV grade, Loralai Divn is granted thirty-six days' privilege leave.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Lieut L Impey, Bengal Staff Corps, Assist to the Agent to the Govr-Genl, Rajputana, returned to duty on the 8th Octr.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt W J D Dundee, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Lieut J A Gibbon, RE, Assist Engr, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Lieut F R F Boileau, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assist Engr 1st grade.

Lieut F R F Boileau, RE, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani.

Lieut S G Rivett-Carnac, RE, Assist Engr, was placed in charge of the office of the Ex-Engr, Meerut Divn, Military Works.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr C D D Wilson, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, passed, on the 8th Sept, 1890, the Professional Examination and the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani.

Mr T Corbett, Postmaster of Naini-Tal, is granted leave, on medical certificate, for 3 months.

Mr J B N James, Assist Supt, N-W Provinces, is appointed to act as Postmaster of Naini-Tal during M Corbett's absence, or until further orders.

THE meeting of the conference at Naples in regard to the spheres of influence of Great Britain and Italy on the Red Sea coast, produced no definite results. Lord Dufferin and Signor Crispi attended. The discussion in regard to Kassala was inconclusive, and the conference adjourned, pending the receipt of instructions from London after it had heard Signor Crispi's statement as to Italy's position in reference to Kassala.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF BALES AND BUNDLES OF GREY AND COLOURED YARN, PAINT, SCREW PRESS, CARRIAGE AND HORSE, &c., &c.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Suit No. 511 of 1890.
Goolabchand Hirachand.
vs.
Maganlal Gunput and another.

Under instructions from L. A. Watkins, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2 p.m., at the shop of the firm of Goolabchand Maganlal, in the house of Kanjee Khetsi, at the Yarn Bazar, Pydhowni, a large quantity of dyed grey and bleached yarn in bales and bundles, as also casks of paint, iron screw for pressing bales of yarn &c., &c.

Also one roomy palanquin shigram, with horse and harness complete.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCH BUNDER.

Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Jairaj Makankji, by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1889, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Khimjee Jairan Sewjee, the following immoveable properties on the days herein after mentioned.

On TUESDAY, the 4th November. 1890. at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 1.

Property at Chinch Bunder.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground, the present Fazendar whereof is Hajee Dawood Bawla, together with the message, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chinch Bunder second Row, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration district of Bombay containing 543 square yards or thereabout and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. [illegible] and Street Nos. 372 and 378, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Chinch Bunder second Row, on or towards the west by the property of Kurrimbhoy Ebrahim, on or towards north partly by the property of Khoja Allana Munjee and partly by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the south by the property of Memon Sumar Bawla, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Khimjee Jairam Sewjee.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th November, 1890, at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 2.

Property at Chinch Bunder.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses or ware-house, built and standing thereon situate, lying and being on the west side of Doongry Cooly Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration district of Bombay admeasuring 364 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of quit and ground rent under old No. 824 and 837, new No. 6560, old Survey Nos. 140 and 141, new Survey No. 2793, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 1320 and 1321, and Street Nos. 418, 412, 424 and 428 bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the said Doongry Cooly Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Gungadas Vijbhookandass, and on or towards the south by the house of Hajee Abdool Latiff Khadwanee, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Khimjee Jairam Sewjee.

On THURSDAY, the 6th November, 189[illegible] at 4 p.m.

Lot No. 3.

Property at Chinch Bunder.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the message, tenement and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nishan Pada Road otherwise known as New Bengalpoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 502 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2879, and Street No. 239 and 243, and bounded as follows:—that is to say or towards the west by the said Nishan Pada Road, on or toward the east by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the property of His Highness Aga Khan, and on or towards the south by the house of Kesoobai, widow of Essajee Poogamker and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the said Khimjee Jairam Sewjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Solicitor, High Court, at his office, No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort or the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, opposite the bungalow of Mr. K. R. Cama, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood new designed and open carved household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte in good order, rich table ornaments, rich China and Satsuma flower vases, tapestry door curtains, Hink's table and hanging windproof lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, choice plants in pots, &c., the property of M. D. CANTO, Esq., Portuguese Consul-General.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mr. Robert Brown, Plumber, the whole of his stock consisting of lathes, tools, earthen, iron and leads pipes, cocks and fittings, platform scale, gas light machines, iron safe, &c.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, on the premises at 4 o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, under the instructions of the first mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Peerbhai Veerjee, :—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under old No. 307, new No. 2070, old Survey No. 53, and new Survey No. 7053, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of Gungadher Shastri, on or towards the east by the property of Dhunjeebhai Pestonjee Mehta, on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the property of Eduljee Muncherjee Colabawalla, together with a messuage, shop and tenement built thereon, fronting the Gowalia Tank Road aforesaid, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3375, and a new message, workshop, or warehouse and tenement in the rear thereof then in course of construction, and all in the possession and occupation of the said Peerbhai Veerjee or of Fazulbhai Peerbhai, as his tenant.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABL LANDED PROPERTY AT SURAT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1890, at 4 p.m., at Begampura, in Surat, by order of the equitable mortgagee Motilall Mulchund, and with the consent of the second mortgagee Chaganlal Morlidher Patidar, and of the mortgagors Mathuradass Narsidass, Nagindass Narsidass, and Rangildass Ghellabhai the undermentioned property, viz—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate and being in Begampura, at Surat, containing by admeasurement 10 burgas or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the city wall or rampart, on the west by a public passage, on the north by a paper manufactory, and on the south by the city wall or rampart, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 70 for acres two, five rods, and six poles.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office, in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMP, &c., AT SURAT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 1st day of November, 1890, at 4 p.m., at the Tapti Mill premises, at Begampura in Surat, by order of Nagindass Narsidass, and on account and at the risk of the first purchaser General Sakharam Martand—

1 pair of compound beam engines, diameter of high pressure cylinder 11", low pressure cylinder 19," strokes 30", fly wheel (rope) 12"
1 Cornish boiler with shell flues.
1 donkey pump.
1 iron chimney.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1890.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
9, APOLLO-BUNDER,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTERS OF MARBLE,
CAMPBELL TILE, and other materials for Marble polishing. Construction and decoration.
EXECUTE ANY WORK
in Sculpturing and Decorative branches.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches,
to be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CRICKET BATS.
TO BE SOLD CHEAP, to close a consignment.
JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.
A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
STARLEY AND COMPANY,
COVENTRY, ENGLAND.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
18 Years in Practice.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

WALERS ! WALERS ! ! WALERS ! ! !
TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" *forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a* RED DIAMOND.
TRADE MARK
This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.
DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK
DISINFECTANTS
(FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS),
NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST
Used by more than 1,000 Boards of Health and Hospitals. Gold Medals, Calcutta 1883-84, Paris 1885, Antwerp 1885.
PAMPHLET FOR USE IN INDIA ON APPLICATION.
"Valuable Antiseptic and Disinfectant."—*Times.*
"Safe, pleasant and useful. —*Lancet.*
Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.
THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'S ADMIRALTY
Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Trimbuck Jeena, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Messrs. Remtoola Jaitha and Co., furniture dealers the whole of their stock-in-trade, consisting of teak wood and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, first-rate oleographs, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., &c. Also elaborately open, carved furniture, suitable for presentation at home.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit convenience of purchasers, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery-ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging Kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built mail-pheaton convertible into a waggnette.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removable cheap box.
1 strong chesnut Arab horse, 14-1¼. 9 years old quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong bay Arab galloway, quiet to ride and drive.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, hanging and table kerosine lamps, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons first-rate oil paintings and oleographs in gilt frame, Persian and Brussels carpets, &c., the property of H. I. B. HARGRAVE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 55, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture by John Roberts (all specially made to order), best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full sized slate billiard table by Thurston with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, gas chandelier, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, an English cooking stove, &c., &c., the property of SILAS E. SASSOON, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office and opposite Messrs. Meherjee, Johnstone & Co. Auctioneers, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship specially made to order by Mr. Jamsedji Nowrosjee Cabinet-maker, for the Dewalli Holidays, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd October, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 21.

CONSOLS remained at 94¾ in London yesterday; but the discount market was rather easier, rates both for short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper being ⅛ per cent. lower, at 4⅞ and 4¾ per cent., respectively. A decline of ⅜d. per oz. took place in the value of Bar Silver, at 49½; and Rupee Paper was ¼ per cent. down in Fours, and ⅞ in 4½ per cents. at £79⅞ for the former, and 83 for the latter. In New York, the metal was 1⅛ cent lower at 109; Exchange on London being unaltered. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 92¾; Exchange was a centime down at fcs. 25·28½.

No further quotations of Wheat or Seeds are to hand to-day through Reuter, and we conclude that these markets are unaltered at previous rates. The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, again all round, last evening, the total Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales inclusive of 800 Surats. The spot price of Mid.-American remained at 5 11-16d. per lb. and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. down in all positions, the extreme rates being now 5 19-32d. for this month's deliveries, and 5 35-64d. for February-March.

In New York, 10¼ cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday; but January Futures were 7 points lower, at 10 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports continued heavy at 74,000 bales; and the total figures since the new season opened give the following comparison with those of the preceding two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts	74,000	54,000	50,000
Two days' do	122,000	107,000	87,000
Since 1st Sept do......	1,546,000	1,395,000	1091,000

The tone of our local Cotton market has been firm to-day, but only a moderate business has been done and prices are practically unchanged. A few hundred bales of "Good" New Bengals, for January delivery were contracted for at Rs. 157 per candy; the remaining purchases consisting of about 1,000 bales of old stuff taken by spinners, and consisting of Khangaum at Rs. 181; Julgaum, at Rs. 179½; Oomrawattee, at Rs. 163; Pachora, at Rs. 161-71; Dhollera, at Rs. 153; and Wudwan, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT has been strong in tone to-day and transactions with exporters have again been upon a large scale, but no further advance in prices has taken place.

SEEDS have become firmer; but rates are quoted as before for all descriptions, and no increase in the volume of business has taken place.

The Receipt of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton........................	1,380	bales.
Wheat	26,934	cwt.
Linseed	9,169	„
Gingelly	3,690	„
Poppyseed	1,030	„
Ground nuts	726	„
Castor seed........................	6,782	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, and may be called unchanged, but no further engagements to speak of have transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a drop of about ⅛d. from yesterday's closing rates, and business was done in Mercantile Bills, at 1s. 6 13-16d. ready, 1s. 6 15-16d. and 1s. 7d. for November, and 1s. 7 1-16d. and 1s. 7⅛d. for December delivery, for three months' sight Credits. A steadier feeling, however, set in later, and Credits, ready and forward, close 1-16d. higher. Business between Banks is again reported in 60 days' sight, and three months' sight at 1s. 6¾d. and 1s. 6 ⅞d. respectively, for ready delivery. We quote

Bank Bills on Demand......		1s. 6¼ d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic......	1s. 6⅜d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight...	1s. 6 21-32d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 6⅝d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·99.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been almost without movement again to-day. Fours for cash were quoted at 103⅛ at one time; but at closing they had recovered to 103 3-16, while for the coming settlement 103 is still the quotation, and 102⅞ for the end of November. The other denomination is now quoted at 106 to 106¼.

SHARES have been neglected on all lines, and quotations generally are unaltered, the tone of the market being quiet.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera........................	4⅜.
2¾ per cent. Consols for Account...	94¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	92¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan........	105
Bar Silver	49½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79⅞
4½ per cent. „	83
Exchange on India 30 days' sight...	1-6s.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular left here at 7 a. m. to-day. She may be expected to arrive at Bombay about daylight on Sunday.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 20.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left here for Bombay on the evening of the 18th inst.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall left here this evening.

COLOMBO, OCT. 21.

The Orient steamer Ormuz, from Suez, and the French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, OCT. 21.—The barometer has risen everywhere; the rise is very rapid in North-West India, brisk in parts of the North-West Provinces and Burma, and moderate elsewhere. The barometer is very high in North-West India, moderately high in the Central Provinces, Guzerat, and North Konkan, and low over the Bay. Winds are cyclonic around the Bay, north-easterly over the Punjab, Sind, and Bombay, and variable elsewhere. Force is strong in Punjab, greater part of the Bombay Presidency, and at Diamond Island. The mean of the temperature is low, except Madras, and in Punjab it is most exceptionally low. Rain has fallen in Burma at the head of the Bay, and in Punjab, and Rajputana. Weather is very unsettled in a large part of the country. Storm is apparently coming down the Bay and strong squally northerly winds are prevailing on the West Coast, where there is no evidence of the cyclonic action.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

OCTOBER 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond toe Indian frontier.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

A steamer leaves Colombo for Mauritius at 4 p.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st October, 1890.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	1	56 a.m.	10	51
Teheran	21	1	54 p.m.	...	34
Suez	21	2	15 p.m.	...	35

Time occupied in the transmission of messages ot Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 21st October, 1890.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	28	...	4
„ Kurrachee ...	...	14	...	1
„ Madras	...	33	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GRAY—Sept 25, at Clinton-terrace, Exmouth, wife of W B Gray, Indian State Railways, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AGAR—TRACY—Sept 25, at St Stephen's, S Kensington, Capt E Agar, R E, son of late Maj E W Agar, Bombay Army, to Maud Alice, daughter of T B Tracy, Bengal Civil Service (retired).

ELDERTON—CAMPBELL-HAMILTON—Sept 25, at St Mary's, Hamilton, Alan Elderton, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, son of late Capt Elderton, 26th Cameronians, to Jane Isabella, daughter of late Capt J Campbell-Hamilton, R N, of Dalserf, Lanarkshire.

ELLIOT—FURBER—Sept 29, at the Parish Church, Sundridge, Kent, William H Wilson Elliot, Indian Medical Service, 4th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, son of late W C Elliot, M D, 7th M N I, to Charlotte E P, daughter of late Charles Furber, of Stanhope House, Upper Hamilton-terrace.

HULTZSCH—ROST—Sept 30, at the German Lutheran Church, Cleveland Street, Benno, son of Herr Commerzienrath Theodore Hultzsch, of Dresden, member of the Imperial German Parliament, to Daisy, daughter of Dr Rost, C I E, of India Office.

MURIEL—DALY—Sept 30, at St Ann's Church, Dublin, Charles Ernest Muriel, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of Mandalay, Upper Burma, to Frances Matilda, daughter of William Dawson Daly, formerly of Riversdale, county Galway.

SKIPTON—GOODWIN—Sept 25, at St John's Church, Upper St Leonards, H P K Skipton, District Superintendent Central Provinces, Police Department, India, and son of Daniel Pitt Skipton, M R C S Eng, of St Leonards-on-sea, to Jessie, daughter of late W H Goodwin.

DEATHS.

REID—Sept 24, at Llandrindod, Radnorshire, J H Reid, late Maj-Gen Royal (Bombay) Artillery, son of L R Reid, Bombay C S, aged 61.

WYNNE—Sept 25, at St Olave's Priory, Herringfleet, Suffolk Hugh, son of A S Wynne, M D, (late H M Indian Army), aged 10.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

FLETCHER—BAPTY—October 21, at St. Andrew's Church' by the Rev. T. H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Grant Fletcher, Manager, Agra Bank, Agra, to Adelaide Mary Louisa, third surviving daughter of the late James Bapty, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1890.

THE new American tariff which came into operation on the 6th of the present month has proved a powerful excitant on both sides of the Atlantic. On the Continent, where whole industries are threatened with annihilation by some of its provisions, it has caused such consternation that the Governments have been appealed to, and a month ago there was some talk—but it was only talk—about a union amongst the European Powers to defend themselves against the hostile tariff. Demonstrations of this kind, however, will awaken little sympathy elsewhere. There is not a power on the Continent which has not in its own way and in varying degree sought to build up its own industries by methods precisely similar to those in the M'Kinley tariff. For years past the Germans have sheltered themselves behind that Chinese Wall of Protection of which Prince Bismarck now and again has so triumphantly boasted. All that Germany can complain of is that Mr. M'Kinley, too, has devised a Chinese Wall, but that he has built it to a much greater height than Prince Bismarck ever built his. Continental nations whose tariffs have been devised with the object of rigorously excluding American wheat, as well as Indian wheat, from their markets, can count upon little sympathy when they find their own products excluded in like manner from America. Thus there has been a good deal of insincerity in regard to this measure. But the hollowness of Continental protests against it is nothing to the shameless hypocrisy with which eminent Americans were dealing with some of their competitors at the time the Bill was being finally passed. It so happened that at that time the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain were assembling at New York, and a prominent part in the proceedings was taken by that eminent citizen of the Republic, Mr. Andrew Carnegy. In introducing the President of the Congress Mr. Carnegy gave expression to certain phrases of fulsome eloquence which we should like to see inscribed upon the margin of the new Tariff Act. This gentleman, whose fortune had been made under the shadow of a fiscal system dependent for its prosperity upon nothing more than upon the exclusion of English iron products from America, welcomed the Congress under the "sacred name" of guests, conceding their claim to hospitality and friendship, offering nothing but good-will and fraternity, and concluding with "twice welcome to the shores of the new land." The English iron-masters must have found it difficult to keep their countenances during this harangue, and if any of them had asked the Pittsburg millionaire if he had a copy of the M'Kinley Tariff Bill in his pocket he would certainly not have gone beyond the humour of the occasion. For if Mr. Carnegy and his friends have any feeling whatever in regard to the industry represented by the Iron and Steel Institute, it is a hungry desire that it may be kept within the four corners of Great Britain. An American welcome, indeed, to the English iron-masters on the eve of the new tariff coming into operation can only be adequately described in Moliere's line "*J'embrasse mon rivale, mais c'est pour l'etrangler.*"

Short of absolute prohibition the tariff is as extravagantly hostile to the industries of the world as any fiscal measure of our time. The absolute destruction of the Vienna mother-o'-pearl industry is a characteristic specimen of the results of its working. But this is a serious matter only to the limited interest, immediately affected. In other directions the new tariff makes changes which will more seriously bring home to the American public the costliness of a Protectionist system. Woollen goods may be taken for an example of this. In every department of the woollen goods schedule the new tariff imposes duties enormously in excess of those which were levied during the war, when patriotic sacrifices were cheerfully made in support of the national honour. One class of dress goods which in 1864 were taxed at fifty-five per cent. are now taxed at eighty per cent. Upon another quality the duty has risen from fifty to ninety per cent.; upon another from forty-seven to a hundred. Upon foreign hosiery and goods of that kind the tariff makes ruthless war. Goods which were taxed 25 years ago ninety per cent. are now taxed two hundred and fourteen per cent. The duty varies, it is true, but it is in inverse ratio with the value of the goods; only the lower qualities are subject to the exorbitant rate we have quoted, but the highest quality is still to be taxed one hundred and twenty per cent., or more than twice the duty levied under the war tariff. Now, it is easy for American apologists for the tariff to pretend that these exorbitant charges do not correspond to any additions that will really be made to the cost of clothing in America, and that they will operate simply in enabling the American consumer to substitute cheap home-made for dear foreign-made goods. But if this is true, then all that American statesmen have urged in defence of the tariff is untrue. It has been pushed through Congress under pretence of being a revenue tariff as well as a protective tariff. But it cannot fulfil both these conditions in anything like equal degree. If a duty of two hundred and fourteen per cent. upon foreign hosiery keeps these goods out of the American market, the revenue is so far a loser. If these goods, notwithstanding the high tariff rate, still find their way into the market, then the tariff will be so far a failure in its protective capacity, and we should once more hear pleas for the protection of what a recent American trade-writer calls their "Infant Woollens." The author of the Bill, in giving it a final "send off" in the House of Representatives the other day, said that the future alone would vindicate it or condemn it. We should have thought, however that the present, helped by past experience, would have something to say on the subject. There seems little reason to doubt that the Bill is the product of influences entirely distinct from those under which the fiscal policy of nations is usually determined. In tariff legislation, as in everything else in the American Congress, the principle of log-rolling has full sway. The result is that a tariff, instead of being the handiwork of a statesman who has thought out the problem and deliberately and responsibly brought forward a solution of it is a piece of unsystematic patch-work, pieced together by men who without large and scientific conceptions of taxation, and who have no other purpose in view than each to secure an advantage for his own particular industry. Mr. Goldwin Smith, who should know something about it, does not hesitate to declare that some of the manufacturing interests have directly bribed members to raise the tariff rates upon their particular industries. The process of indirect bribery, known as "log-rolling," by which one Congressman supports a Bill promoted by another in consideration of getting reciprocal support for his own measure, has certainly been adapted to the schedules in the M'Kinley Tariff Bill. That measure, therefore, is the work not of responsible statesmen, but of legislators working for various manufacturing interests, and influenced by considerations for the most part that have nothing to do with the national well-being. It is one of the penalties which the Americans pay for the independence of the Legislature upon the executive that they leave to lobby intrigue work which properly done demands great constructive capacity, and at all events moderate acquaintance with fiscal science.

The portion of the tariff which has most immediate interest for us is that which bears specially upon the products of Canada. The Canadian farmer is smitten hard by the enhanced duties on cattle and on agricultural produce by which the authors of the tariff have purchased the support of the American farmers, a class whose votes hitherto have gone mainly for free trade. Such desire as there has been in Canada for reciprocity with the United States was found mainly amongst the farmers; the manufacturing class have felt American competition too keenly to desire an equality of tariffs. In the United States the objection to reciprocity was based mainly upon the belief that it would give the Canadian farmers too much the best of the bargain. Whenever a desire was expressed for a return to the old reciprocity treaty which lapsed in 1866, the answer which the American Protectionists gave was that it would mean giving a free market to the Canadian farmer amongst sixty millions of Americans, getting in return a free market for the American manufacturer amongst five million Canadians. In Canada the provisions of the new tariff which specially affect that country are believed to have been introduced with the deliberate political purpose of making it uncomfortable to the Canadians to remain outside the United States. The tariff is anti-British in a political as well as in a commercial sense, and in Canada, at all events, there is no mistake upon that point. The venerable Prime Minister, Sir John Macdonald, took up the challenge, declaring that the Canadians would never consent to separation from England or to annexation to the United States, indignantly protesting that they are not "so mean, sordid, traitorous, and unworthy of their ancestors as to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage or a pot of gold." What, he asked, had Canada to gain by joining the United States, with its mass of foreign ignorance and vice? Mr. Blaine and the Republican Protectionists ought to know where they are going; but they have certainly put off for a generation at least the realization of their hopes that Canada may be brought into the Union. That consummation seems as far off as ever, and all that the anti-British Mr. Blaine and his friends have succeeded in doing has been to provoke the most striking demonstration in favour of maintaining the integrity of the Empire which there has been for many years past.

MR. B. M. MALABARI has returned from England this week after a quiet campaign in behalf of his life-work in which he has accomplished not a little, in both a negative and a positive way, for the reform of the crying evils in Indian society which he, more than anyone else, has brought before the conscience and the intelligence of his countrymen. The positive result of Mr. Malabari's journey is the intense and sympathetic interest which he has awakened on this question amongst all classes of English society, high and low. The negative result may be summed up in this—that he has guarded those whose sympathies he has awakened against permitting their zeal in a good cause to go in advance of practical possibilities. It is of some importance that this should be known in India, since it would be only too easy—we are not sure, indeed, that something has not been already attempted in that direction—to create a belief that this committee, formed in England to co-operate with Mr. Malabari, is going to endeavour to recast Hindu society in the mould of English opinion. Wherever that belief prevails, it may be at once set aside. Mr. Malabari would be a much less politic publicist than we take him to be if he were to avail himself of auxiliary forces working in that direction. The temptation, no doubt, to make full and immediate use of the powerful stores of sympathy and enthusiasm which the barest statement of the case for the child-wives of India would call into existence must have been strong, and an Indian reformer who cared to carry the English public with him heart and soul, and to sway the best feelings of English audiences, could score an easy triumph. But as it is Indian opinion and practice, after all, and not home opinion, that must be influenced if this movement is ever to become anything more than a movement, a success of this kind would have been transient and unreal; and Mr. Malabari's good sense and political tact kept him within narrower but safer lines, along which he was able to inform home opinion without exciting it. The result has been, we may hope, that while great interest has been awakened on the subject amongst people who can guide and influence public opinion and official action, nothing has been done which will embarrass people in India who may have to deal with this question as one of fact and of practical statesmanship as well as of human sympathy and indignation against wrong. "I am very averse," Mr. Malabari wrote in his last letter to the *Times*, "to precipitate action of any kind, or to discussing the social customs of one country before irresponsible audiences in another;" and this really indicates in a phrase what has been done and what has not been done in England in connection with Indian social reform. Our Hindu neighbours may rest assured that "irresponsible audiences" in England have not been called into council to find solutions for Hindu social problems. The one purpose of this campaign has been to establish the principle that in nearly all things relating to their social economy, the Hindus shall be left to manage their own affairs. Apart from the proposed amendment of section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, for raising the protected age from ten to twelve, there is nothing in the programme which has been quietly and unobtrusively advocated in England during the past few months that cannot fairly be described as a plea for the liberty of the Hindus to manage their own domestic affairs. The Government of India, when they are asked to follow the spirit of the English law, and to enact that a suit shall no longer lie for the restitution of conjugal rights, are asked to do nothing more than to let a husband whose wife refuses to confirm the choice that was made for her when she was an infant —or possibly before she was born—bring his reluctant spouse to him as best he can. There is no interference with Hindu domestic customs in this, and if the Indian Courts had been enabled by legislation to decline to take cognizance of such a case as that of Rukhmabai the last complaint that any Hindu would have thought of making would have been that Government were abandoning an attitude of neutrality. The sanction of custom and of caste authority would remain, even if the whole of the programme lately under discussion were carried out. Liberty on the part of the individual, neutrality on the part of the State, and the intervention of the law only for the protection of those against whom overt acts of intimidation by neighbours or caste fellows are directed—these are the three lines of the triangle within which this movement is working; and so far as we have been able to judge, nothing that has been done in England this summer has gone outside these lines of safety and good sense.

"MEDDLING WITH HINDU MARRIAGES" is the title of an article in this month's *Nineteenth Century*, from the pen of Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., who is known to many people in England and to everybody in India as the able chronicler of Lord Connemara's tours. Mr. Rees, who writes from Madras, performs the "somewhat ungrateful task" of pointing out there is some exaggeration in Mr. Malabari's statement of the case, and makes copious quotations from various authorities, leading off with the Census Commissioner, Mr. Baines, and ending with a *yogee* who declares that the age at which Indian girls actually join their husbands is on an average 16; denies that the Hindu widow is generally badly or cruelly treated; and points out what he conceives to be the danger of legislative interference in the customs of early marriage. Mr. Rees informs his readers that the writer of this interesting, and in some respects remarkable, contribution to a very important discussion, was once a lawyer in good practice. His statements, none the less, are sure to be challenged, and not a few who read the paper will want the address of that *yogee*. It is rather curious that the only noteworthy defence of the policy of abstention, besides that of Mr. Rees, comes from Madras, or rather from a Madras man, Surgeon General Cornish, who thinks legislative interference in the present circumstances unjustifiable and likely to be extremely risky. "Any hint of legislation on so private and intimate a subject would stir up an amount of suspicion and bad feeling which might result in the most disastrous political consequences." He promises to develop his view in a second letter. The concluding article of the series now being contributed to the *Times* by Sir W. W. Hunter had not yet appeared at the time the mail left, and our London correspondent wrote that Sir William Hunter, although an industrious and successful writer, has not established since his return from the East a reputation for absolute consistency, and as three weeks have elapsed since the publication of his first article, some of Mr. Malabari's friends were a little anxious respecting the line that may be advocated in the final contribution.

A FURTHER effort to improve the wine manufacture of Cashmere is about to be made, and a gentleman belonging to the India Office is now in Italy for the purpose of engaging on behalf of the State Council two experienced experts. Italians in preference to Frenchmen are being chosen, because it is thought that Cashmerian wines are likely to compete better with Italian wines than with French. Special attention is eventually to be paid to the production of champagne. These fresh experiments will be watched with considerable interest.

LADY LANSDOWNE returns to India on Oct. 18 in the P. and O. steamer Arcadia.

THE Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Kiel on the 2nd ult. on a visit to the Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia.

THE Chief Justice of Goa, Senhor Ennes, has been created Councillor of State to the King of Portugal.

THE Consul-General for Portugal in Bombay, Senhor Meyrelles do Canto, has at his request been transferred to Stettin, and Senhor Sebastiao Rodrigues Barbosa Centino of Lisbon has been nominated his successor in Bombay.

DR. LETHBRIDGE, the President of the Factory Commission, and Mr. Peermahomed Hoosein, a member, together with Mr. Narayen Lokhande, arrived at Ahmedabad on Thursday last. On the following day they examined several work-people who were produced before them; and on Saturday they visited the mills and took down the depositions of some of the mill-hands selected by themselves. To-day they were expected to start for Cawnpore.

AN advance copy of the *Indian Textile Journal*, a representative publication for the textile and engineering industries, has been forwarded to us. The journal, which is a very creditable piece of printing, is to be conducted by Mr. H. Monie, who has had previous experience in connection with trade journals in Lancashire. The chief objects the proprietors have in view are (1) to establish a representative organ for the textile industries; (2) to possess a journal of sound and wholesome literary matters. Judging from the initial number the objects seem likely to be achieved. It contains among a vast variety of matters articles on cotton-growing, a history of the cotton trade, American cotton machinery, the silk industry, fibres (by Mr. G. H. Carstensen, Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens), triple expansion engines, &c., and the first of a series of sketches of "Men of Industry," Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit being taken first in order.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

England has recognised the Brazilian Republic, and the Commanders of the British squadron in those waters have been ordered to salute the flag of the Republic.

THE GALE OFF SCARBOROUGH.

Thirteen men were injured on board H. M.'s *Camperdown* off Scarborough, while slipping the ship's cables during the late gale. One man was also washed overboard.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

The Marquis of Bute has accepted the Mayoralty of Cardiff.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

The Treasury to-day purchased six hundred and forty-seven thousand ounces of silver at prices ranging from 109·40 to 109·67.

MR. GLADSTONE'S TOUR.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Mr. Gladstone has been most cordially received *en route* to Edinburgh.

THE SHIPPERS' FEDERATION.

The Federation lately formed by the leading shipowners threaten to lay up all the vessels of the United Kingdom until the situation resulting from the strikes has improved.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD BURTON.

Sir Richard Burton is dead.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 21.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. *Assam*, with the outward English mails of the 10th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. last night; and is expected to arrive here about 8 a.m. on Sunday, 26th October.

The s. s. *Oceana*, for Colombo and Australia, left at 9 p.m. last night.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Bombay mails of the 3rd inst. arrived at Brindisi on the 18th inst.

DEPARTURE FROM POONA AT H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 21.

THE Poona season of 1890 was officially closed to-day by the departure to Mahableshwar of his Excellency Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., our popular Governor. His Excellency, accompanied by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. S., Private Secretary; Captain A. W. Forbes, A.-D.-C.; and Captain E. H. Cox, A.-D.-C.; drove from Ganeshkhind to the Ghorpuri Station (Southern Mahratta Railway) shortly after 8 o'clock, and in spite of the fact that the attendance at the station of heads of departments, &c., had been dispensed with, several gentlemen assembled on the platform to see his Excellency off. There was no guard-of-honor, &c. Among those present at the station were the Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Moore, C.S., Mr. W. H. Crowe, Mr. East, C.S., Mr. S. R. Arthur, C.S., Major F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, Major P. L. Clowes, A.-D.-C., Major T. R. M. Macpherson, Mr. Wingate, Mr. H. Scannell, Captain C. A. Gott, Mr. W. LeeWarner, C.S., Risaldar Rup Singh, A.-D.-C., Mr. Y. M. Kelkar, Mr. K. Bedarkar, and Mr. Bharve.

His Excellency shook hands with each one on the platform, and then entered the Agent's saloon carriage which had been kindly placed at his disposal, and the train steamed out of the station punctual to time, viz., 8-25 a.m. Mr. Partridge, Assistant Traffic Manager, proceeded in charge of the train as far as Wathar. A salute of 17 guns was fired at Kirkee announcing the departure of his Excellency.

BRIGADE PARADE FOR SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

The Infantry Regiments (European or Native) and the Native Cavalry in Poona paraded this morning at 7 o'clock on the General R[illegible] Race Course, for inspection by [illegible] Frederick Roberts, Comm[illegible] The troops were draw[illegible] west, 30 paces betwe[illegible] 12 paces between Infantry Battalion[illegible] Queen's Own Light Cavalry, under the co[illegible]mand of Colonel Willoughby, were stationed on the extreme right of the line, while the Infantry regiments formed one Brigade, which was under the command Colonel of Carrington, of the Worcestershire Regiment with Captain D'Arc'y of the same Regiment as his Brigade Major. His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, accompanied by H. E. Sir George Greaves, and a large party of officers, including the whole of the District Staff arrived upon the ground shortly before 7 o'clock, and was received with a Royal salute. Their Excellencies then rode down the line and inspected the men, after which the troops marched past the Cavalry in squadrons and the Infantry in column of grand divisions. The troops having re-formed on the original alignment, the officers and colours were called to the front, and the whole line advanced in review order. When close up to the saluting flag, the line halted, the troops presented arms, and the brief parade terminated. The native officers of the two Native Infantry Regiments and of the 3rd Cavalry then assembled together, and were presented to H. E. Sir Frederick Roberts, who had a few kind words to say to each one of them individually.

After the parade Sir Frederick visited the hospitals, barracks, institutes, &c., and expressed the satisfaction his inspection had afforded him.

DEATH OF THE VARA OF THANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDORA, Oct. 22.

The Very Reverend Braz Fernandes, Vara of Thana, died last night. The interment will take place at Dadur at 5 p.m. to-day, in the Salvacao Church, pending Government sanction, otherwise at Bandora.

THE TWO COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 21.

Sir Frederick Roberts, with Colonel Nicholson, Military Secretary, and Captain Hume, Aide-de-Camp, will leave Poona at three o'clock to-morrow morning, by the G. I. P. mail train for Hotgi, where he will change into the Southern Mahratta Railway for Bijapur, where he will visit the celebrated ruins. Sir Frederick stays there one day, and proceeds *via* Poona to Mahableshwar, arriving there on Friday. At Mahableshwar he will be the guest of Sir George Greaves till the 28th, when he goes on to Deolali, Mhow, &c.

Sir George Greaves, accompanied by Major Spratt Military Secretary, and Major Clowes, Aide-de-Camp, will leave Poona by the Southern Mahratta Railway, at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, for Mahableshwar, where he will remain till the 5th proximo, when he will go for a tour of inspection to the Nagpore and Mhow districts, returning in time to Poona for the Central Rifle Meeting, which commences on the 24th proximo. General Adam, Quartermaster General, Bombay Army, who has just returned to Poona from one year's furlough to Europe and Colonel Curteis, Assistant Adjutant General, will accompany Sir George while on tour.

A MINUTE ON THE GUBERNATORIAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

In a minute on H. E. the Governor's tour, just published, some stray remarks occur, which indicate the official views of certain matters. It says that the summer season was quite uneventful, the most exciting event being the Courtallum bathing incident. Railway extensions have occupied much of the attention of Government during the summer month. The minute, alluding to Trichinopoly, says that the Czarewitch will visit Trichinopoly this winter. H. E. the Governor had the Mohunt, or the high-priest, of Tripati removed from Trichinopoly jail to the Vellore jail, as he is in bad health. Alluding to the Tanjore water-supply scheme, it is stated that Government is prepared to devote no inconsiderable share of surplus of revenues to assisting the large towns to provide good water. Enquiries were made in several places as to the feeling of the people upon the current political and social topics. At Trichinopoly it was found that legislative interference with marriage laws would be unwelcome. The elective system had not proved a success. In the Municipal Elections in the Chingleput District, too, it appeared, that the people did not desire State interference in social matters. Kurnool District takes a little interest in the Congress, and contributes little or nothing to the cause. Alluding to the East Coast Railway, it is said that the Governor has had it much at heart Nothing during his tenure of office has given him sincere pleasure than the inauguration of this railway. This being called the railway tour, the minute concludes by stating that during the last four years 393 miles of railway have been opened in the Madras Presidency, 366 miles are under construction and well advanced towards completion; and operations, which will extend over 558 miles, have been commenced within the last few days, and a survey of 284 miles has just been sanctioned.

THE CAMBAY DISTURBANCES.

THE trial of six more of those who took a part in the recent disturbances was continued at Cambay on Friday last, before Mr. Cooke, who has been specially vested with the powers of a Sessions Judge. Among the witnesses examined were a Bhanghee trumpeter and two policemen, namel Kesheolal Chimanlal and Sayed Ahmed Sayed Ameer. At the adjourned enquiry on Saturday were examined Pranvallabh Vrijbhucan, a karkoon in the Dewan's office, a police jemadar named Brahmasing Chetsing, a police havildar named Sayed Ali Sayed Meea, Chotalal Ruttonchund, a karkoon of the Huzoor Court, Sakulchund Capoorchund, a retail opium shopkeeper, and a police jemadar named Shivram Govind; and the Court then adjourned. It appears that on Saturday, the Administrator and the Dewan issued a notice to the public, requiring all creditors of the State to send in their claims, and all debtors to pay in the moneys due from them on or before the 5th prox. Major Kennedy having asked the Bombay Government for a loan, a sum of about Rs. 25,000 has been supplied him from the Kaira treasury. He and the new Dewan reside in the Kothee bungalows, which were in the occupation of the late Dewan and other officials.

IN PRAISE OF ADEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just read your correspondent's letter [illegible]m Aden, of 16th September, and I must say I [illegible]ide completely with the opinion expressed by him [illegible] been subjected to more [illegible] the place has not a [illegible]gst strangers, but having [illegible] of the Red Sea ports, my opinion is [illegible]ar the best place to reside at on either [illegible] Suez southwards. Of course, in summer [illegible] is rather hot and cannot be compared to the Swiss valleys; but during the winter months, the climate is most delightful, and beats in my opinion the charming Riviera of Italy. Cleanliness, fine roads, a nice and genial club where company is always found, constant and rapid communication with home, comfortable dwellings, a quiet native population, amongst whom the European can walk alone by day or night with the greatest security, a healthy climate all the year round, though rather sultry for a few months, ought all to be taken into consideration. What, then, do people mean by abusing Aden—a place which in many respects is much better than some of the country towns of England? Your correspondent has pictured Aden so well that it is impossible for me to add much, though I must say there is one point in his letter I must refer to, as it slightly concerns me. In the first place I am not Count Panuzzi, but Count Pennazzi, and I am sorry to state that though concerned in the Aden Salt Works and having their management, I have not the good fortune to be their owner. They belong to Mr. Agostino Burgarelle Ajole, an enterprising gentleman from Erapani (Sicily), who with unbounded faith in the future of Aden has not hesitated to buy about £40,000 worth of land in the dreary plain between Aden and Sheikh Othman. Nor can I agree with your correspondent that we get *the maximum of returns for a minimum of labour expended*. So far as the maximum of returns is concerned, I own that we do our best to get them, and though we have not yet completely hit the mark, I hope that in the near future, owing to the steam-mills we are constructing for crushing salt and elevating water, we shall succeed, especially if Government, in consideration of the by no means small sum we pay yearly as export duty, will, when the works of Aden harbour are finished, improve in some way the shallow and tortuous channel through which our boats must sail. Your correspondent is mistaken when he states that we get such returns by a *minimum of labour*. Of course, salt water and the sun's rays are not expensive *matieres premieres* in Aden. But I can assure you that to make a profit even out of these very cheap, indeed natural, elements, a large amount not only of labour, but of money, is expended. The Aden Salt Works employ about twenty European workmen, and from 200 to 400 native hands daily, according to the season, and the quantity of salt demanded. Of course the returns are not to be complained of, but such returns are only to be got by a large expenditure of labour and energy, as may be ascertained from any person who has visited the salt works. Whoever, wishes can ascertain for himself by visiting our works where he will be sure of finding a hospitable, hearty, and warm welcome.—Yours, &c.,

Aden, Oct. 14. COUNT LOUIS PENNAZZI.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

THE Presidential ratification of the M'Kinley Bill finds the British public in a calmer state of mind than some of their neighbours, whose indignation at the prospect of being shut out of the American markets would be more impressive if those who protest so noisily were not themselves tarred with the same brush. That our woollen and certain other trades will in the first instance be hard hit by the tariff war, scarcely less hateful than an armed encounter, proclaimed by the great Republic against the rest of the world, is fully recognised, but English manufacturers, instead of whining about a thing which cannot be altered, are with characteristic energy adopting means to minimise the evil. If they require encouragement, they will be able to obtain it from the admirable tone adopted by the three Canadian Ministers Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Thompson and Mr. Tupper at Halifax yesterday. The boldness of the Dominion statesmen in recognizing that the United States wants to force Canada into union was only equalled by the unequivocal manner in which both the Minister of Justice and the Premier affirmed their fidelity to the mother-country. These two speeches will do more to effect a real federation of the Empire than all the past action of Lord Rosebery's League. The true spirit of patriotism was breathed in the declaration of Sir John Thompson that Canada would not bow the knee to the American Baal. "We can find a market in England, the West Indies, Australia, China, and Japan," he said, "for the products excluded from the United States by the M'Kinley Bill. Canada's destinies will not be changed by Yankee 'bulldozing.' We are not going to become humble American citizens at Mr. Blaine's dictation, nor will we sacrifice or sell our British birthright and Canadian privileges." For the benefit of the uninitiated it may be mentioned that Americans use the word "bulldoze" where we should say intimidate. The American term is expressive but not more so than our own expression "bully." Sir John Macdonald in the course of his remarks plainly said that Canada's marvellous growth had excited "American covetousness." The United States, he went on to remark, were determined to have Canada, and were trying by a restrictive trade policy to force Canadians to sell out their flag and their allegiance to their sovereign. "But Canadians were not so mean, sordid, traitors and unworthy of their ancestors as to sell their heritage for a mess of pottage or a pot of gold." And then he asked what had Canada to gain by joining the United States "with its mass of foreign ignorance and vice?" I heard a prominent American say the other day that all his country had to fear was Socialistic disturbances. Sir John Macdonald maintains that the United States will have revolutions while Canada can "sit calmly and quietly under the British flag, and look with philosophy upon the struggles of a fierce democracy." According to Sir John Macdonald, while the United States would prefer to annex Canada, they would be satisfied if she were an independent Republic, a very amiable sentiment surely on the part of our blood relations across the Atlantic. The people of Canada, Sir John Macdonald assures us, would never consent to annexation and Canada would not exist as an independent power. "The American lion and the Canadian lamb might lie down together, but the lamb would be inside the lion." It is to be hoped that our own statesmen as well as those of the United States will pay due attention to these remarkable utterances. English statesmen, however, are I am afraid too much absorbed in considering what political capital can be made out of the Tipperary Trials and the condition of the Irish potato crop to be able to bother their heads much about events of at least equal magnitude in distant parts of the Empire. They may discover perhaps when it is too late that their indifference has been carried too far. The party of Mr. Goldwin Smith are now in a minority, and the people of Canada as a whole reject with contempt the idea of annexation. The continuance of that healthy feeling depends to a large extent on the policy of statesmen at home, a fact that is not always adequately recognised by some of our parochially-minded rulers. The M'Kinley Tariff Act has once more revived the desire in many minds for a commercial federation of the Empire. The wish is only vaguely expressed and may end in nothing. But there is one man at all events not without hope, the editor of the *St. James's Gazette* who to-night observes:—"It has taken India and Ceylon less than 20 years to outstrip China in the production of tea for the English market. It is quite possible that the day may not be far distant when we shall draw our food-supply far more from Canada and Australia than from the States." Where are the fair traders?

To a great portion of the dwellers in this city the question of most immediate importance is not the ultimate effect of the Transatlantic Tariff War; the possibility of a potato famine in Ireland, which of course on humanitarian grounds alone is exciting so much notice among the American political "bosses"; the partial rehabilitation of the Committee of the London County Council which is concerned with the morals of the frequenters of our music halls; or the praiseworthy efforts of the Church Congress to induce the Prince of Wales to lead a crusade against that terrible and far-reaching vice, gambling, but the possibility of a strike among the 11,000 men employed by the Gas Light and Coke Company. There has been an interview this afternoon between the directors and a deputation from the union executive. As was to be expected the terms of the men have been refused by the directors, who, however, have not adopted an unconciliatory mode towards their servants. Will a strike ensue? The general opinion is that after the failure of the gas workers on the south side of the river the collapse of the Southampton strike, and the doubtfulness of the struggle in Australia, the men at Beckton will think twice before coming out. It is satisfactory to know that if a disturbance does take place the authorities are fully prepared for every emergency. The telegrams from Chatham this afternoon have been read with much interest and approval. The company has an authorized capital of nearly £12,000,000, is bound by Act of Parliament to supply gas to every applicant, and numbers the following among its customers:—Banks and branches, 260; hospitals and dispensaries, 175; prisons and barracks, 17; churches and chapels, 682; public and board schools, 200; theatres, 44; music-halls, 16; railway stations, signals and offices, 530; newspaper offices, (London) 40; Government and Municipal offices, 261; palaces, 4; clubs, 228; ditto working men's and institutes, 77; hotels, 297; markets, 6; street lamps, 50,351; and private consumers, 220,000, thousands of whom it is pointed out are dependent upon gas for lighting, heating, ventilating, and cooking.

The solemn announcement of Sir William Harcourt that he does not intend to deliver any political speech before Parliament re-assembles is most gratifying. Some people wish that the rest of our political talkers would follow his example, but that is too much to expect. Still the brief duration of the recess has materially shortened the flow of oratory with which we are usually afflicted at this period of the year.

The newest development of the tout nuisance has quite a *fin de siecle* flavour. A gentleman writes to the papers stating that whilst his wife was a few days ago entertaining friends at afternoon tea, the servant announced "Mr. Paget," who entered the room, like an ordinary caller, and seeing a lady whom he took to be the mistress of the house as she wore no bonnet, asked her to become a purchaser of his tea, at the same time offering her circulars of "The Indian and Chinese Tea Company," Tower-hill. The lady, the naturally indignant correspondent points out, happened to be a visitor staying in the house. He adds:—"My wife had some difficulty in getting the intending tout to withdraw." It is impossible to help sympathising with the victims of such consummate impudence. Twice within a comparatively short time has this one correspondent's privacy been violated by aristocratic-looking agents—"bagmen" they would be called in another sphere—who in each case drove up to the door in broughams, and took the servant in by asking for the owner by name. If enterprising tradesmen are not satisfied with the usual modes of advertizing they might try some better contrivance than the offensive and clumsy one above described. Were the practice to become general, a "chucker-out" would be an indispensable part of every gentleman's household. It is of course no new thing for impecunious scions of good families to secretly undertake commissions to push the sale of wines, &c., among people with whom they mix in society. I can call to mind at this moment one of these agents, a man well-known about town, a member of some of the best clubs, and the near relative of the holder of an ancient hereditary title. In justice to the young gentleman in question I am bound, however, to say that he pursues his calling with more tact and diplomacy than "Mr Paget" seems to have displayed.

Small tables to accommodate four persons are, it is declared, coming into fashion for large dinner parties. Except perhaps from an artistic point of view there is not much to be said in favour of the innovation. Some people fear that it may increase the tendency to cliqueism, and certainly it will not lighten the duties of the hostess, while the unfortunate effects of mixing up ill-assorted individuals not always to be prevented will be greatly accentuated. For a party of slight dimensions a round table is best, but dinners at long tables are generally voted dull. The fault is generally owing to the excessive width of the table, which prevents conversation being carried on with one's *vis-à-vis* unless the voice is strained. For certain select gatherings the small tables may be popular and suitable, but it is doubtful if they will ever come into general use. *A propos* of dinner parties I was dining some nights ago at one of the largest and most celebrated of the modern hotels in London, and was surprised to notice the omission from the wine list of a well-known brand of champagne. Upon inquiry I found that the absence of this particular brand was due to the fact that the agents or proprietors declined to pay the sum of £500 per annum demanded by the hotel company from each member of the trade whose wines were kept in stock. The profits must be very large if a wine merchant or manufacturer can afford to pay one hotel company the relatively large sum of £500 a year for the privilege of having his special brand sold by them to their customers. If other hotel companies levy the same fee the tax must be very heavy, and in the end the poor consumer who of course exists for the purpose of being fleeced will be the loser unless he follows Mr. Caine's example in drinking nothing stronger than apollonaris.

Captain G. H. Dean, according to some of the papers, succeeds the late Captain Knollys as chief constable at Scotland Yard. Captain Dean will be remembered in Bombay as a prominent official of Sir James Fergusson's personal staff. He was taken into the Metropolitan Police Force by Sir Charles Warren chiefly, if I recollect rightly, for the purpose of reorganizing the mounted men, who for smartness of appearance are now, whatever they may have been in the past, a credit to the body of which they form no insignificant part.

Mr. Edmund Neil, C.I.E., continues to act as Secretary of the Political and Secret Department at the India Office until the arrival of Sir Steuart Bayley in January. In some quarters it is considered that it will not be very long before Sir Steuart exchanges his Secretaryship for a seat in the Secretary of State's.

Lord Penryhn, a prominent Unionist peer in Wales, though not a Welshman, must by this time regret his indiscreet boast that he prevented the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Clarence from attending the recent Eisteddfod at Bangor as a punishment to his political opponents. On the occasion of a previous Eisteddfod in another part of the principality Mr. Gladstone at the solicitation of his friends made a party speech. It was perhaps unfortunate that he did so, but the practice is not unusual, and the Liberal leader was careful to disconnect his utterances with the national gathering which at present at all events knows nothing of politics. By Unionists as well as Liberals Lord Penryhn's action is strongly condemned, and it must be particularly annoying to the Royal personages whose names he made such free use with. One can understand the sensitiveness of our Welsh fellow-countrymen, but are they not making a little too much of the incident? They have made their protest; Lord Penryhn cannot find a single person to justify either his officious interference or maladroit speech; and Welshmen having satisfactorily established their loyalty might now let the matter drop. But this they do not seem inclined to do. A few days ago the editor of a vernacular paper telegraphed direct to the Heir-Apparent asking what truth there was in Lord Penryhn's assertions. The Prince of Wales politely referred his correspondent to Sir Francis Knollys, who sent what is generally regarded as a judicious reply. The Prince's Private Secretary fears that "under any circumstances" his Royal Highness would have been unable to go to Wales this year. As to the Duke of Clarence, he was invited to Penryhn, but informed that if he came at the time of the Eisteddfod Lord Penryhn could not attend for the reason mentioned above. The Prince felt that his son could not with propriety go to a ceremony, his host being absent. This, adds Sir Francis Knollys, is all he knows of the "transaction."

The Prince of Wales is at present passing through town on his way to Hungary and Austria, where he is to visit Count Tassilo Festetics and Baron Hirsch. The latter has suddenly become one of the most noted men in Europe. He is equally well-known in all the European capitals, and may be taken as the most perfect type of the modern cosmopolitan. He is said to have filled a not altogether unimportant *role* in connection with the Boulanger bubble, though a foreigner and enjoying the hospitality of the Republic. Probably the story is unfounded, for the Baron has the reputation of being a sagacious man. Between the Baron and the Prince of Wales a strong friendship seems to exist; and certainly no one can accuse his Royal Highness of prejudice against persons of Hebraic origin.

A Bombay telegram giving the result of the recent meeting of the Simla Committee of the Uncovenanted Association appeared simultaneously in a number of country dailies a few days ago. The Secretary here has written a reply in which I understand he seeks to show that the Simla branch stand alone in the attitude they have taken up. He points out, I believe, that the Central Committee has declared the publication of the Simla resolutions to be *ultra vires*. This information has, it seems, been privately telegraphed from Calcutta together with the assurance that the Simla resolutions "are decidedly opposed to the general opinion of the Association throughout India." The feeling of the London Committee may be judged from the outspoken article that appeared in last week's *Overland Mail*, but I am informed that they will probably not be summoned to consider the situation until the Simla resolutions are officially received from India.

Whoever is President of the National Congress this year it will not be Mr. Herbert Gladstone. Upon inquiry I learn that a letter has been received this morning from the member for West Leeds declining the invitation recently sent to him by the Standing Committee of the Congress. He excuses himself on the ground of his numerous engagements, but it is believed that the real reason is of quite a different character. He was afraid, it is supposed, on account of his relationship to the Liberal leader, of raising hopes that might not through various circumstances be realized. In other words, Mr. Gladstone as head of the Opposition may receive a deputation of Indian delegates, and captivate them by his sympathy, but it does not follow that Mr. Gladstone as Prime Minister would be prepared to grant the demand of the Congress. I am told that a man of light and leading in the Bengalee community, Raja Rajendra Lal Mittra, is likely to be Sir William Wedderburn's successor.

Some surprise, not unmixed with curiosity to know what it all means, has been caused by the really enthusiastic reception given to Lord Wolseley on his arrival in Ireland. Admiration for a distinguished countryman seems to have outweighed dislike of a political opponent.

WATER-SUPPLY AT MAHALUXMEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will permit me to draw the attention of the Municipal authorities to the inconvenience the residents on Warden Road and Mahaluxmee are put to by reason of the scanty and irregular supply of water in that locality. Not a drop is available from sunrise to sunset. After sunset the pipes give water fitfully for an hour or two, and the supply is again cut off till bed-time. During the night plenty of water is available when no one wants it The quality of the water, too, is not above suspicion. I am afraid we are now supplied with the Pawai water in lieu of the pure water we formerly obtained from the Tansa Lake.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Oct. 21. R. W.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN POONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

IT will be many years before primary education in this presidency comes to fulfil the conditions of ideal perfection; but as years roll on things are improving, and improving much faster than many suppose. I was present at the last conference of schoolmasters and mistresses under the Poona School Board, held on Saturday and Sunday last. The little gathering of Saturday consisted of the mistresses and assistant masters of the girls' schools, and anybody who had the opportunity of listening to the discussion could not but be pleased with what he heard. There were about a dozen lady-teachers, and three times the number of their assistants, present on the occasion. Each mistress had something or other to suggest in connection with her school, and the members of the board were trying to ascertain from the ladies themselves how best their wants could be met. Of the half a dozen and more suggestions that came up for discussion I was particularly pleased with two, and it will be interesting to know how the school Board disposes of them. The mistress in charge of school No. 5 suggested the necessity of providing girls' schools with play-grounds. She argued that while boys of ten years and over had so many opportunities of moving out in the open air and availing themselves of the benefits of health-giving sports, girls had none; and if the schools did not provide for their physical education while they were young, they will never have an opportunity of improving their physique in after-life. Keeping girls unhealthy, she observed, meant making mothers weak; and making mothers weak meant spoiling the health of succeeding generations. In a populous town like Poona, it is indeed extremely difficult to find spacious school compounds for girls' schools, and very probably the Poona Board will have to shelve this question for want of funds. It may not, however, be out of place to suggest that if each school cannot be provided with a play-ground of its own, the Board might buy one for the use of the schools in common. The other point that engaged the conference for some time was the necessity of introducing drawing and music in the course of the school. I gathered from the conversation that the Board had made arrangements for teaching drawing in some of the girls' schools; but the mistresses wanted that all schools should have drawing hours. In maintaining the soundness of her suggestion, she observed that girls had a better eye and a better hand than boys, and to refuse to give girls lessons in drawing, amounted to dooming them to lives of servitude. If they were taught drawing they could make their homes most interesting to their children. The difference between the drawing-rooms of the Europeans and the natives was all due to the difference in the equipment of the girls' schools of the two communities; and she hoped that the intelligent members of the Board would not grudge the expenditure of a few more rupees every month. As to the introduction of music she observed there was great need for it; but that the improvement must necessarily stand over until music was better appreciated by native society, and acknowledged as a great opener of the mind. Then there was a very warm discussion about the method of teaching followed by the teachers of the infant classes. The mistresses complained that the work of their assistants was not intelligently done, and the result was that the infants, when they came up to the first standard, were so many repeating machines. It was not, they observed, the fault of the Board, nor was any blame to be thrown upon the masters themselves. What they wanted was better text-books, and better apparatus, and better guides. The departmental series of school-books was extremely shabby. Before the proceedings were terminated, the chairman of the meeting congratulated the lady teachers on the success of their schools as certified to by the department. He pointed out that while there were only 7 schools, with 417 pupils on the register on March 31, 1889, there were 10 schools on the same day next year, with 575 pupils in them. The progress during the last six months was more rapid than in the previous year. There was a further increase in pupils, the number having gone to 632. There was improvement in the average daily attendance also. The figures compared stood as follows:—In 1889 the average attendance in the Municipal girls' schools was 269 only: this went up to 350 in the next twelve months, and further went up during the last six months and stood as high as 466.

On the next day I attended the conference of masters. The proceedings of this meeting were still more interesting. The suggestion that took up the greater portion of the time of the meeting was the unanimous recommendation of the Teachers' Association that the school course ought to find room for drawing and carpentry. The school-masters assembled appeared to have thoroughly mastered the question of primary schools, and many of them could effectively refer to the state of the same kind of education in England, Germany, and France. Their recommendation was that the study of the three Rs should be combined with the study of the three Ds. Drill, drawing, and adroitness were as necessary as reading, writing, and arithmetic. They pointed out that the Board was making provision for physical education, but the course of a primary school would not be complete until it was made to include drawing drill, and carpentry. The other subjects were of little general interest. As in the girls' schools, so here there was very intelligent discussion; and on inquiry I learnt that both the masters and mistresses had debating clubs at which they discussed subjects of educational importance. This is a reform which other municipalities can imitate with advantage. The kind and appreciative manner in which the Board treats its servants has borne fruit, and I learn that the Board is winning golden opinions from the department. The last inspection report of Mr. Kirkham says:—"I feel it my pleasing duty to report that since the transfer of these institutions to their control, they have spared neither money nor care to supply them with furniture and apparatus, and to place under each master an improved and strong staff. The attendance in the schools has improved. On March 31, 1889, there were in Municipal schools 1,656 boys. The number rose to 1,784 in March last, and on the 30th of September it had gone up higher still. Together with the pupils in the night schools it was 2,023." It would not be out of place here to observe that the Poona Municipality is approaching the solution of the problem of primary education, and it deserves encouragement.

THE INDORE TREASURE TROVE CASE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—The Indore treasure trove case has ended. The accused Martand Shankar Kapshe, late Amin of Tarana, has been convicted, and sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 12,500.

The committing magistrate had found a *prima facie* case against the accused, and committed the case to the Sessions, where he was acquitted. The Sessions Judge having failed to appreciate properly the facts and evidence in the case, an appeal was lodged at the Sudder Court, where it was heard before a full bench. The Chief Justice allowed the appeal and found the accused guilty. His colleague, without going into the merits, rejected the appeal on technical ground that the case was time-barred. On account of this difference of opinion the case was referred to the Council, where the Chief Justice's conviction has been upheld.

The records in the case show that the accused did find a treasure trove, and that he misappropriated it. It would also appear that he bribed some State servants with the view of suppressing the fact of the treasure trove being found.

THE G. I. P. TRAIN SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would now ask you to spare a small portion of your space to enable a number of pass-holders to ventilate their grievances regarding the alterations made in the G. I. P. local service. Formerly we had a train leaving Parel at 5-19 p.m., another at 5-53 p.m., and one at 6-18 p.m. Now there is no train between 5-19 p.m. and 6-48 p.m., so that a large number of clerks and others engaged in the different mills from Dadur to Chinchpoogly, besides other pass-holders, who used formerly to go by the 5-53 train, are now debarred from doing so. I feel sure that if the traffic authorities knew how vexatious this re-arrangement is, especially if they consider the number of mills working between the Dadar and Chinchpoogly stations, they would give us a train again between 5-19 and 6-48 p.m.—Yours, &c.,

PASS-HOLDER.

THE Government of India, says a London correspondent, has taken a rather interesting step in connection with the Indian Medical Service. Henceforth officers entering the Indian Medical Service will reckon service for pension, as well as for promotion, continuously from the date of passing out of the Medical School of Netley. In other words, the time spent at Netley is no longer to count as service for pension or promotion. In this way the practice of the Indian Medical Service is assimilated to that of the British service.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Council of the Governor of Bombay was held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday afternoon. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presided, and the other honourable members present were:—His Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon'ble Sir George R. Greaves, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., the Hon'ble Sir R. West, K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. J. G Moore, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, the Hon'ble Mr. Navroji Nasarvanji Wadia, C.I.E., the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram.

The Secretary to the Council first submitted the letter from the Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Association expressing the views of the Association on the Bombay Municipal Servants' Bill, which appeared in our issue of Saturday last.

The Hon. Sir Raymond West, in moving the third reading of the Bill, said:—Your Excellency,—The principles upon which it rests have been pretty thoroughly sifted in the discussions which have already taken place, and one must frankly admit that the objections which have been raised to the Bill are on very reasonable grounds. But it is exactly one of those cases in which you have to balance the conflicting interests on one hand and on the other; but it is utterly impossible to accept the principles on both sides. The Government of Bombay has to provide for the general welfare of the community, and endeavours to conscientiously perform that duty, as in this case it has to steer its course between the advantages and disadvantages, and so far as it can, to consider itself a free agent in the matter. It has, therefore, drawn up a Bill, calculated as it thinks to promote the public interests without any undue pressure on any member of the community. The substance of the Bill both before and after the second reading has been considerably debated, and it is very evident from the discussions in the public prints that all the arguments which have been advanced here on every side, are perfectly well appreciated by the public, and put forward with considerable ability in the public prints; so much so that if one wants to select one particular case they could make out a strong case from one newspaper on one side, and from another public print on the other. But we are not quite at liberty in this case to take every view of the matter, but to endeavour to adapt ourselves to circumstances. There is one document which has come in since the second reading which would have deserved more full consideration that it is perhaps proper to give to it now, had it come in before the principle of the Bill was accepted, and was adopted on the second reading. I refer to the letter from the Bombay Presidency Association; and the principal remark I have to make on that is that it rests very much on misapprehension. The gentleman who signs this document—one of the secretaries—points out that the danger which was apprehended from the strike a good many months ago was more from the muccadums than from the men under them, and he seems to think they—the muccadums—would be left free in this Bill. That is not so. The muccadums would be as liable as any other. There is nothing to exclude muccadums from the operation of the Act, as that useful little Clause C will show. But there is another point I dwelt on last time, and that is that the muccadums, having a somewhat stringent Act of this kind to rely upon, may possibly make use of it as a means of extortion or bribes from their subordinates. There is possibly a danger of that kind but one must remember that in all legislation there is a possibility of duties being abused, and we must suppose, that new Bills and new Acts will be carried out just as the old ones have been by people having a good deal of common-sense and having an interest in the community; and if they abuse the principles of this Bill we know there are vigilant watch-dogs who will not fail to bring their grievances to notice. Supposing those watch-dogs are awakened by anything of the kind there is the Penal Code waiting to punish people for extortion. But if the Corporation should put itself between the muccadums and the punishment they deserve it is not impossible to repeal an Act of this kind. With safeguards of this kind, it cannot be said that the servants of the Municipality will be subjected to any oppression or tyranny. We must bear in mind that people will enter the service of the municipality with the terms of the Act before them, and they need not take service unless the terms of the Act suit them; and they need not complain that the municipal law which they accept is unjust or tyrannous. Nor can he who becomes a constable on being subjected to police law. And that leads me to another consideration; and that is that it is not only those people who carry on municipal duties who have to be considered; but it is the great mass of population living in cities and municipalities who are not allowed their own free action in matters of this kind. We must all submit to sanitary requirements in our houses and in our roads. While we pay taxes we are subjected to rules of this kind, and as we, being members of a great community, submit to these rules, we must consider what great privileges we enjoy. So also the people who are banded together to carry out these measures which we now allude to, must be subjected to this particular rule. While we have the advantages, we must also accept the disadvantages. This brings us back to the consideration of all law. Every man must submit to law by which his happiness is enormously increased and the consideration of that is enough to compensate for the disadvantages which attend the rules. The utmost disadvantage those servants are put to is that they must give two months notice of leave unless they are ill. When you have got a thousand men employed you must have long notice, otherwise the city might be put into an awkward situation. This time was fixed, and this is the utmost tyranny—if you can call it tyranny— which they must submit to; and in the meanwhile if there is any combination or breach of law, no magistrate in his senses would impose the maximum penalty or anything like it. I do not think any of the objections to the Bill in its present stage are of any considerable weight which will prevent the Council from cordially adopting the Bill considering its principles have been adopted. Even the Bombay Presidency Association admitted the general principle of the Bill; but they say "the Council is quite prepared to admit that for the better and more efficient conservancy of the city it is expedient that Municipal servants, on whose faithful and diligent performance of the work the protection of public health greatly depends, should be subjected to such statutory discipline as shall most advantageously accomplish the purpose in view. But at the same time it is essential that the measures introduced should neither be so harsh nor unreasonable as to defeat the very object which is sought to be carried out." Well, Government are of opinion in having admitted the Bill in its principles on the second reading that it is not so dangerous or unreasonable as to defeat the objects sought to be carried out. We were not disposed to go quite so far as the Calcutta Act, but it will not be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act to any great extent except in extreme cases. No such severe punishment will be effected, but a moderate penalty in moderate cases, and a minimum penalty in trifling cases. In conclusion Sir Raymond West said, the Bill was framed, so that Government might do its duty to the Municipality of Bombay and kindred municipalities, and to go no further than is necessary to carry out the objects of the Bill.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal said:—At this stage of the Bill I do not wish to take up the time of the Council after the somewhat lengthened remarks I made on the last occasion. At the same time I do not wish to give a silent vote. I find from your Excellency's remarks at the last meeting that you hold very strong views on the right of labour to sell itself for the best price it can. I therefore venture to put in my last word or two on the point under discussion, at the same time apologising to your Excellency for what I have to say. Your Excellency was pleased to think that the amendments which I and my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade, proposed were more drastic than the revised Bill, but I may assure your Excellency that we proposed those amendments in the full belief that they would have a deterrent effect by making the strikes still scarcer. As to the causes of the late strikes I quite agree that it was a matter for the Corporation to have looked into, but since this was not done there was reason to believe that the framers of the Bill would carefully consider the point. It seems to me, my Lord, that the weak point in the Bill is that it looks at labour disputes mainly from the point of view of the employer of labour, and does, in my humble opinion, scant justice to the claims of labour. In this view of the matter it is satisfactory to know that your Excellency thinks that it is a drastic measure, but your Excellency is of opinion that this drastic character of the Bill is justified by the circumstances in the City of Bombay, and that any delay in its application would open the city to the gravest risk of pestilence. My Lord, I admit the force of this consideration. I admit the necessity of prompt acti[illegible] matter which affects the health of over 800,000 peo[illegible] Bombay. But, while admitting this, the point I sub[illegible] consideration is whether there is anything in th[illegible] circumstances of last year's strikes to warrant the imposition of fine and imprisonment for ordinary infraction of rules or verbal orders by ignorant men, liable to be easily misguided, or whether contented and cheerful service so needful for an efficient conservancy of the city would not be better promoted or secured by a less drastic measure, by lighter penalties for trivial individual offences not likely to endanger public health

and safety, reserving the more severe punishment of imprisonment for serious acts of combinations. In making this last remark, I do not forget what the honourable mover of the Bill said on the last occasion and what he has said just now. He said that the statutory provisions of the Penal Code would forbid the Legislature from dealing criminally with combinations. So then practically it comes to this, that what the Penal Code would not sanction is proposed to be done by means of special legislation, giving statutory powers of dealing more severely with individuals for, and in the name of trivial offences hitherto liable to civil penalties only. This course was held to be justified by what your Excellency was pleased to say that there is not a superfluity of men for this kind of work in Bombay, and that the employer of labour cannot turn to another direction if his labour was withdrawn. And your Excellency referred to the fact that in England there are generally men prepared to turn their hands to almost any new work. With regard to the bearing of this remark on the point under discussion I say—and I speak with the greatest deference to your Excellency—that I am afraid even in England there would hardly be found men ready to take up the dirty and filthy work which the halalkhore system requires the men in Bombay to do. An English working man's feelings on this subject may be better conceived from what Mr. Baldwin Latham, the eminent sanitary authority that visited Bombay in March last, says in his report on the sanitation of Bombay. Talking of our halalkhore system he says (page 62): "I cannot speak too strongly against such a disgusting and insanitary system; under it you have the daily accumulation of dangerous organic matter near or in very close proximity to the habitation, then the collection and carrying of this matter by men and women who ought to be engaged in more noble occupation; and again you have the cartage of the material through the streets to the disgust of the sensitive public; and, lastly, the repulsive operations of men entering the tanks that receive the fœces and mixing them with water. Now, all this vile business can be at once dispensed with if every house is connected with the sewers and those solid matters are distributed in detail over the whole system of sewers instead of being admitted wholesale at particular points of the system; and by the abolition of this system a very large sum of money would be annually saved, which is now expended in the collection of the fœces only of the population." My Lord, I am sure no English working man would be willing to undertake such nasty work. I believe I am not wrong when I say that neither in England nor on the Continent of Europe is there anything analagous to or resembling our halalkhore system in this country. Even in India too, no other class of workmen would come forward to do this work. Fortunately, or unfortunately, we have in India a special class of men and women, singled out as it were by society as from father to son for this specific, disgusting, though from a sanitary point of view, very indispensable work. And as long as the proposed scientific drainage and sewerage system in Bombay does not take the place of the present halalkhore system, I hold that the services of these men must be absolutely indispensable. Meanwhile, if these halalkhores, individuals among whom, especially young boys, have become already susceptible to educational influences, through Missionary efforts, should come to know of their present lot and get despondent, or through the stringent working of a very stringent law leave the service of the Municipality one by one, where, I ask, would the city be? What would become of the public health of Bombay? This is, to my mind, the more vital point in connection with this Bill. Honourable members at this Board may, perhaps, think lightly of this. They may not attach the importance I attach to it, but I need hardly assure your Excellency that it weighs heavily upon my mind. It is my chief and serious fear. Your Excellency knows that I am not an apologist of strikes, but I find that even thoughtful employers of labour in England after having calmly and dispassionately looked into the merits of this question of labour disputes, have come to the conclusion that these strikes are not without their uses and not without their reasonableness. These strikes at this moment are exercising societies and public men in England, Scotland, Europe, Australia, and America, but we have not yet heard of penal legislation about them. The late Mr. John Bright was, as a cotton manufacturer, a large employer of labour as your Excellency so well knows. Well, in a speech delivered at Manchester on April 12, 1860, Mr. Bright said:—"Now it has never been proved that strikes are bad; a strike is the reserved power in the hands of the working man. I would tell working men never to surrender their right to commune with their fellowmen in support of their interests." Earl Granville also, another extensive employer of labour, in a speech delivered in the House of Lords on August 2, 1859, said:—"It is impossible to put an end to strikes, even though it were desirable to do so. They are the last resource of workmen, just as a Chancery suit is among litigants, and as war is the *ultima ratio* of nations. The fear of them exercises a wholesome influence on masters." In like manner I say that the strike of last year was the last resource the poor scavengers had against the *zulum* of wholesale blackmail practised on them by their muccadums, and when the Municipal Commissioner was applied to by them for protection from this, the protection they receive from him is in the form of this Bill. Is it to be wondered at if they should look upon it as making oppression and injustice doubly sure? This Bill, my Lord, will be, I repeat, an engine of oppression in the hands of those lowly-paid muccadums, their immediate superiors. One would not be surprised—and I for one—if the practical working of the Bill should lead to making strikes more frequent. All I wish is that the framers of the Bill should have shown a more sympathetic feeling for workmen in framing the punitory clauses of the Bill. Such a feeling would have been akin to the feeling which is known to have moved the Government of India to appoint a Factory Commission. This Commission after inquiring into the conditions and requirements of factory labour and obtaining evidence of mill-hands as to the limits imposed on them in respect of their work, has just concluded its labours and gone elsewhere for enquiry. Thus, legislation in the case of factory labour would have, at least, the merit of having been proceeded with after the results of the enquiry by the Commission had been placed before the Government of India. It was, at least, to be wished that a similar method had been pursued and evidence obtained at first hands. But what is to be said of a Bill which ignores the recorded official evidence and experience as to the causes of the strikes, and proceeds chiefly on the recommendations of the Municipal Commissioner? For these reasons, your Excellency, I regret I cannot give my adhesion to the Bill in its present form, in which I consider it is one-sided coercive legislation.

The Hon. Mr. Ranade, in the course of his remarks, said:—I have only a few remarks to make to what the Hon. Mr. Javerilal has said, and that is that I wish it to be distinctly understood that those who object to the Bill do not object to the principle of it. The Bill seems to me to weigh in two directions—in the class of acts to which this punishment is meted out, and in the classes of workmen to whom this punishment is to be meted out. In this direction the Bill is an extension of existing Indian legislation and it is in regard to this extension only that the objections have been urged. Nobody had doubted that the Municipality has a right to try and protect itself against combinations; but the punishments have been made much heavier. The honourable mover on the last occasion compared the Police Acts and the articles of war to this measure, and said that was a reason why in the case of municipal servants some strong measures would not be entirely out of place. I must humbly submit that neither the Police Act nor the articles of war are analogous in this case, for this reason. In the Police the employer is Government, and Government has a perfect right to dismiss a servant without assigning a cause; but they never dispense with the services of a man unless he himself forfeits the claim to be so employed by his own negligence or disobedience. And in the police and military, servants not only get leave, but are provided for in cases of sickness and old age. In the case of the Municipality it is different, no pension being made for them.

The Hon. the Advocate General (Mr. Macpherson) in signifying his approval of the Bill said:—I did not on looking over the Bill find it, as one would deem it to be from the speeches of the two honourable members who have just spoken, a Bill for the amelioration or to provide pensions on retirement of servants in old age. The primary object of the Bill has not, either, anything to do with halalkhores at all. The primary object of the Bill, I understand it, is to protect the public of Bombay in a way that is absolutely necessary. You have the city of Bombay with merely a million inhabitants liable at any juncture, on the co-operation of any body of the most ignorant classes, to be plunged into the very direst calamity. It would be no mere inconvenience, but an insanitary danger. The more ignorant those people are the more liable they are to be misled; and the more necessity there is therefore for the public to be protected. At the same time, being ignorant it is necessary to see that their liberty is interfered with no more than it is necessary. Of course anyone can understand that anything liable to infringement is open to objection, and when the principles of a Bill are of a drastic character, they are open to the criticism of being oppressive and tyrannous. But it seems to me the Bill is an absolute necessity and is no more open to that objection than any other penal Bill yet enacted. The object of this Bill is to prevent strikes, more than to punish, and the only way to do that is to strike at the first individual who does anything which approaches an attempt to create a strike. I have not the slightest hesitation in voting for the Bill.

His Excellency the Governor said:—I would not have had any remarks to make; but as the Honorable Mr. Javerilal has referred to a remark of mine on the occasion of the second reading of the Bill, perhaps I may offer a reply to it. Mr. Javerilal has asked me whether I do not think the conservancy of the city would not be better secured by a less drastic Bill. I do not think the question was a valid one. It really depends whether the Municipal Corporation treats their servants liberally or not, and if they do, it is extremely impossible they will be left without servants; and I imagine the contrast Mr. Ranade has drawn between the liberal treatment of their servants and the opposite is applicable in this case, the Corporation will no doubt take the advice Mr. Ranade has been good enough to offer. Mr. Javerilal quoted from one of Mr. John Bright's eloquent speeches in which he implored labouring men never to give up their power of striking and also expressed his own opinion that it would be impossible ever to suppress the possibility of strikes. I gather from what Mr. Javerilal has remarked that he agrees with Mr. John Bright's views. Under these circumstances I cannot help expressing my surprise at Mr. Javerilal moving the amendments he did aiming at the strikes. I think it was Mr. Javerilal who moved for the punishment of five or more persons who attempted such an offence. And I understand Mr. Javerilal concurs with Mr. John Bright who implored the labouring men never to give up their power, and it was Mr. Javerilal who suggested that the same consideration has not been given by this Government to the halalkhores by appointing a committee to consider the circumstances of their case as has been done by the Government of India. There was a committee who inquired into the case of the halalkhores, and the result of their deliberations was that legislation of a drastic kind was necessary. But as a matter of fact the answer to any argument of that kind is the argument which has been put forward in the contrast that has been presented to us in Mr. Ranade's own words when he admits that drastic treatment of this kind is absolutely necessary, even although he considered it going too far, and that the Bombay Presidency Association thought it is one-sided. Well now I have just to remark on that point, that I quite understand the argument, and it is this, that the proposition of the terms of giving notice is not reciprocal; that whereas the Corporation imposes two months upon the employes, on the other hand the employe is not able to claim the same terms from his employer supposing he wishes to leave. Well, I should have thought if that was the view of those gentlemen who moved amendments to the Bill when it was in committee, that it would have been for them to have moved amendments of that character making the terms of notice reciprocal. But I understand from Mr. Ranade's speech that he acknowledges himself that legislation of this kind is not desirable in a case of this kind. But I claim that I have gone as far as anyone could have gone in giving to the employes of the Municipal Corporation that advantage which was entirely overlooked by the two gentlemen who have chiefly opposed this Bill, and that was by inducing the honourable mover of this Bill, Sir Raymond West, to insert a sub-section (2) to clause 3 which says "the provisions of clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of sub-section (1) shall not apply to persons at the date of the passing of this Act in the employment of the Corporation or of a Municipality until the lapse of two months from such date." It was Government that inserted that clause, and the gentlemen who chiefly opposed this Bill never thought of it. There was nothing in their amendments approaching that degree of liberality which the Government of India has extended to people in the employment of the Corporation; so that I am not prepared to admit, so far as Government is concerned, this one set of charges brought against it would make it out to be. It was only upon these exceptional reasons that a measure of this kind was thought desirable; and when I came to consider the Bill, I found it was impossible for me to disapprove of it. The discussion appears to me to have gone into every question that can possibly be raised on the terms of the Bill, and I am glad at any rate to observe, from the speeches of the honourable members who chiefly opposed the Bill, and from the petition that has been presented to us by the Bombay Presidency Association that it is acknowledged by those who object to the Bill that the principle of it is necessary and that there should be some punishment hanging over the heads of those persons to compel them to give due notice before leaving their service; because otherwise the city of Bombay might run a very grave risk of getting into a serious insanitary condition. If this is acknowledged then I think Government may rest content that it has endeavoured to carry out what is now acknowledged to be a necessity.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal dissenting and expressing his desire to have his name recorded as having opposed the Bill, which was done.

The Council then adjourned.

SHOP-LIFTERS AT WORK.

Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Inspector Framjee Bhiccajee brought up on remand two notorious characters, named Aba Hajee Mahomed and Bhoodoo Abdoola, on two separate charges of theft. The first theft was of a gold ring, set with an imitation cat's eye stone, the property of Messrs. Morenas & Co., Fort, from their jewel show case on the 11th September last; and the other theft was of a piece of gold embroidered silk, valued at Rs. 20, the property of Kessew Gopal, a dealer in gold embroidery work, from his shop on the 21st September last. They were also charged with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of both the thefts. The two accused, it appeared, were professional shop-lifters. The manner in which they committed their thefts, were as follows:—On the dates referred to they went to the shops of the two complainants, and asked to be allowed to see their goods. On being shown what they asked for, they managed to conceal the ring and gold embroidered silk with which they walked away undetected. The complainants, however, missed their property soon after the two accused had left their shops, and at once reported the thefts to the police. The case being handed over to the Detective Police, Inspector Framjee Bhiccajee of the Detective Branch, on inquiry, arrested the two accused, after which he succeeded in tracing the stolen gold ring to the possession of one Mahadoorao Narayen, residing at Girgaum, and the stolen piece of gold embroidered silk to the possession of one Syed Mahomed Ally, residing at Chiboor Gully, to whom the said articles had been sold by the two accused. The Detective Police also found in the possession of the two accused other valuable articles which they could not account for but for which no owners could be found. The two accused were convicted on both charges, and admitted several previous convictions. Aba Hajee Mahomed was sentenced to an accumulated terms of three years and six months' rigorous imprisonment and Bhoodoo Abdoola to an accumulated term of two years' similar imprisonment.

A singular accident occurred in Portsmouth harbour on Sept. 29. During a strong tide the yacht Vanduara dragged her anchor and fouled the yachts Tormigan, Lyra, and Anaconda, and all four boats were swept down upon H. M. S. Victory, whose jibboom and bowsprit were carried away. The yachts were also damaged.

It is curious, says the *Graphic*, how all of a sudden, Portugal seems determined to catch the attention of the world. While still wrangling with England about her share in the partition of Southern Africa, she has just achieved that very arduous feat, the getting up of a genuine political demonstration in the East. Those who know Goa and the Goanese must have been incredulous when the telegraph brought the news that really serious fighting, resulting in many deaths, had taken place over some municipal elections. In British India only the select few ever know when such elections occur. Even in England the public interest is not wont to be vivid. Yet if we may believe the official account of this Goanese conflict, passions raged so furiously that dynamite bombs flew about on quite a liberal scale, while the troops at whom they were directed, poured a regular *feu d' enfer* on the "popular party." Now, in ordinary times, Goa is a sleepy-hollow sort of a place whose inhabitants are supposed to have no higher ambition than to find employment in British territory—just the sort of people, in fact, to take municipal elections quietly as necessary evils. But in addition to the natives, Goa has a considerable population of half-castes, who, although almost as black as Africans, pride themselves on having Portuguese blood in their veins. They are a pugnacious and most litigious lot, and idle withal, not to mention a little weakness for alcohol. It may be conjectured, therefore, that it was this element which took the field with with Senhor Loyola as "the popular party," while the troops represented, of course, the aristocracy. And as at Lisbon, so at Goa, the Portuguese soldier is rather too quick in beginning shooting. Hence there were about a dozen Goanese citizens killed, and some scores wounded, in a temporary street disturbance which half a dozen London policemen would have quelled by merely flourishing their batons.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, 16th October, when there were present: His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., presiding, the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., the Hon'ble Sir A. R. Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble R. J. Crosthwaite, C.S.I. and the Hon'ble Baba Khem Singh Bedi, C.I.E.

CENSUS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for certain matters in connection with the taking of the Census be taken into consideration. He said: "Substantially this Bill remains just as it was drifted when I introduced it last July. A number of small alterations have been made by the Select Committee, but all these have been enumerated in its Report, and I think there are only four or five which require some further short explanation at my hand. One of these amendments occurs in the first section. As originally drafted, only four clauses, those which now appear as the second, third and last two sections, were to be applied at once to the whole of British India; Local Governments were left to extend the other sections or not as they thought fit. The Committee considered this an unnecessary and unreasonable distinction. The law is one which ought to be in force in all India even though there are very few places in which it is likely that effect will have to be given to the penal provisions. When a census-officer has to fill up a schedule, he must have power every where to ask the appropriate questions and to demand answers; and, when a schedule is handed to a householder to be filled in, there ought to be the same sanction in every province to compel him to do what is needful. Most of the other clauses are merely permissive, and they will not be made compulsory by their extension to the whole country. The second provision to which I would refer is sub-section (*d*) of section 4. At the instance of the Madras Government the word 'Secretary' has here been inserted, and the same Government proposed to add to 'sarais, hotels,' &c., the words 'choultry and cart-stand.' The word 'cart-stand,' however, would not be understood in other parts of India, and it appeared to the Committee that the term 'sarai' includes everything of the nature of a choultry or cart-stand (as understood in Madras) to which it would ever be desirable that the provisions of section 4 should be applied. Sarai is defined in Act XXII of 1867 as meaning any building used for the shelter and accommodation of travellers, and as including, in any case in which only part of a building is used as a sarai, the part so used of such building. The additions made to section 5 hardly require explanation. Various Local Governments have suggested that there are certain classes of persons or local bodies in their respective territories, over and above those originally specified in the section, who may with advantage be required to give assistance towards the taking of the census. These have accordingly been inserted. Section 6 empowers a census-officer to ask all such questions as by instructions issued in this behalf by the Local Government, and published in the official Gazette, he may be directed to ask. The Judges of the High Court at Calcutta have expressed an opinion that the question ought to be prescribed in the Act itself and not left to the Local Government; but this is not the course followed in British legislation. The Census Acts for both England and Scotland allow such questions as may be directed in instructions issued by the Secretary of State and as are necessary for the preparations of the schedules. The instructions vary slightly in different provinces of this vast country, having to be adapted to local circumstances and prejudices. They have all been carefully settled, and show that the prescribed questions are really necessary for the preparation of the schedules. In this connection I may mention that, following a very general recommendation, the exemption of a woman from the necessity of giving her husband's name has been extended in section 7 so as to cover the name of any other person whose name custom may forbid her to mention. Lastly clause (*e*) of section 10 prescribes a punishment for the removal or obliteration before 31st March, 1891, of any letters, marks or numbers affixed to premises for the purposes of the census. It was proposed to insert here the words 'without sufficient cause,' but we came to the conclusion in Committee that section 11 (3), as now revised, will afford all necessary protection against unreasonable prosecutions. No prosecution under the Act can now be instituted without the special leave of the Local Government or of some officer specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf. We may rest assured that such leave will not be given in respect of any act for which the accused person is able to show a sufficient excuse."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also moved that the Bill as amended, passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT, 1883, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, be taken into consideration. He said: "This Bill as referred to the Select Committee consisted of three clauses, now numbered as sections 5, 7 and 8. The Council will remember that there were two objects with which the Bill had been prepared. The first was to do away with the necessity for an entirely fresh survey of the hull and machinery of a duly certified steamer, whenever it is proposed to employ it for the purpose of carrying emigrants. The second was to place emigration to British North Borneo, carried on through the agency of the Government of the Straits Settlements, on the same footing as emigration to those Settlements and the adjoining Native States. The clauses dealing with these matters have been generally approved, and the Committee has retained them exactly as they were drafted, and recommends that they may be passed into law. Of the other sections which the Committee has added to the Bill, the first and last merely correct two clerical errors which have been discovered in the Act of 1883; these require no further explanation. The remaining sections deal with quite a new matter, and when I presented the Committee's report a fortnight ago, I briefly drew attention to this point and promised to explain it more in detail. As long ago as 1887 it was reported by the Governments of Madras and Bengal, which have most to do with emigration, that much trouble and delay are caused by that part of the Act of 1883 which requires an agreement to be prepared in triplicate for each intending emigrant. The Emigration Agents stated that the third copy is not required for transmission to the Colonies, and that a copy of the particulars registered under section 31 is sufficient for their purposes. And as far as the Protector is concerned, when 40 or 50 emigrants are registered on the same terms and at the same time, it is obviously more convenient for him to have a single list of them than 40 or 50 separate agreements. In these circumstances new sections 2, 3, 4 and 6 have been introduced into the Bill as revised, providing that agreements shall be executed in duplicate instead of in triplicate, and that any number of intending emigrants appearing with the same recruiter before the Registering-officer or Protector at the same time, and desiring to emigrate on the same terms to the same country, may execute for record in the Protector's office a single instrument of agreement instead of as many such instruments as there are tending emigrants. These modifications of the law will not, in the Committee's opinion, involve any reasonable ground for complaint respecting the procedure under the Act as to the execution of agreements. Each emigrant will still receive for his own use a copy of his own separate agreement. The protector will have a complete record of each man's contract. The Emigration Agents will get all such particulars regarding each registered emigrant as are really required. But the time and trouble now spent in preparing triplicate engagements will be saved, and the Protector and the Agents will be relieved of the custody of many cumbrous and unnecessary documents. Under section 31 each emigrant has to be separately examined apart from his recruiter, and it is only after he has satisfied the Registering-officer that he is going willingly and understands what he is about, that he can be registered. The execution of the contract takes place subsequently. I think therefore that there can be no risk in allowing it to be executed by several emigrants in batches. Both the Governments concerned have seen the sections since I presented the Committee's Report and their approval has been signified to us by telegraph. The Madras Government has raised one objection under the impression that each emigrant would not get a copy of his own agreement, but this, as I have stated already, will not be the case."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SALT ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the India Salt Act, 1882, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir David Barbour also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed. He said that he had already explained the nature of the measure, which merely continued the existing practice. The Bill had met with no opposition on the part of the public and the Select Committee had made only a verbal alteration in a single sentence, and reported that the Bill might now be passed as it stood. He need not therefore trouble the Council with any further remarks.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESERVATION OF HEALTH IN INDIA.

The circulation of the accompanying tables of simple rules for the preservation of health during the hot weather in the plains, which have been approved by the Principal Medical Officer in India, is directed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India:—

FOR THE USE OF SOLDIERS.

I.—Early Rising and Exercise.—In the hot season no man in health should remain in bed after 5-30 a. m.; when there are no parades, men should take a certain amount of moderate exercise in the early morning, and again in the evening about 6 p. m. Exercise, even in the hot weather, is essential to the maintenance of perfect health.

II.—Early Refreshment.—Before starting for parade or exercise in the early morning, every man should have a cup of tea or coffee and a biscuit.

III.—Diet.—The great mistake Europeans in India, and soldiers especially, commit in the matter of diet, is eating too much meat. Meat is frequently partaken of three times a day. Even in a temperate climate like England this is too much for good digestion, but in a tropical climate it is positively dangerous. Less meat and more fruit and vegetables are strongly enjoined.

IV.—Drink.—Intemperance is a very short road to the grave in India. Rum and spirits of any description should be altogether avoided; those men who drink beer or porter ought invariably to take it with a meal, or immediately after one, never on an empty stomach. In the hot weather it is a good rule not to take malt liquor till after sundown.

V.—Drinks.—The water as supplied from the barrack filters is absolutely pure, and can always be taken with safety; the drinks and beverages sold in the Regimental Institute are good, cheap and wholesome, and manufactured from pure water. The drink, "Pop," &c., that are sold in the bazaars are dangerous; we can never be sure of the purity of the water; and drinks made from bad water are just as harmful as bad water itself.

VI.—Diseases thus contracted.—The chief diseases due in many instances to bad food, bad water, bad drinks, and impure milk, are enteric fever, cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa. In a vast number of cases these might be avoided by attention to ordinary common-sense rules.

VII.—An Evil Habit.—A very common and injurious habit amongst soldiers is, immediately after their dinner (a heavy meal), to lie down on their cots and go to sleep; a couple of hours' sleep in the day is an excellent thing—especially when men rise early—but sleep should be taken always *before* and not after a meal.

VIII.—Another Evil Habit.—Numerous men when out of sorts in barracks are in the habit of "physicing" themselves. This is a very foolish practice: in the first place, the medicines they purchase are often worthless, nor can they obtain the rest and diet so necessary to a sick man, except in hospital. Four instances have been known to occur within a few weeks in one regiment only, in which grave results occurred, owing to men not reporting themselves sick in time.

IX.—Sleeping out of doors.—As long as the dry weather lasts, the men are strongly recommended to sleep outside at night, the air is there sweet, fresh and wholesome; the barrack rooms, on the contrary, are close and foul, owing to being shut up and occupied by a large number of men during the long day. Thus the men will sleep in a pure atmosphere, and the rooms will have a chance of being ventilated. Many officers sleep outside at night and are all the better for it. There is often an absurd idea that the moon is injurious—that, in fact, a person might be "moonstruck." This is ridiculous; there is no danger from the moon.

X.—Flannel Belts.—When sleeping either under a punkah or in the open, men should have their flannel belts very carefully adjusted.

XI.—Bathing.—every man should bathe at least once a day; it is wholesome and refreshing, but should not be indulged in for at least two hours after a heavy meal. No one should remain longer than ten minutes in the swimming bath.

XII.—Heat Apoplexy.—During the fierce hot weather that usually precedes the rains, cases of heat apoplexy are to be expected. There are two things which favor its occurrence; one is intemperance, and the other foul air, throughout India. A vast number of cases are found to happen in close stuffy barrack rooms at night. This, then, is the time, above all others, when the strictest temperance is to be observed, and sleeping out of doors should be the rule as far as practicable.

XIII.—What to do with a case of Heat Apoplexy.—Lay the man flat on his cot or on the ground, give him plenty of air, open and loosen his clothes about his neck and chest, souse him well with cold water (procure a bhistie with a mussuck if available), and convey him to hospital with all possible despatch. On no account give stimulants; use hand punkahs, not forgetting to keep the head constantly wet and cool.

FOR MARRIED SOLDIERS AND THEIR FAMILIES.

These remarks more particularly apply to the hot weather on the plains.

I.—Early Rising and Exercise.—All women and children in health should rise at 5-30 p.m. at the latest; take some light refreshment, such as tea or milk, and then get out for exercise, keeping in the shade if possible. Infants and young children ought to be in-doors by 7 a. m. in the very hot weather, the great object being to get the early morning air, which is then fresh and comparatively cool.

II.—Protection from the Sun.—Women should exercise the greatest care in protecting, not only their own heads, but those of their children from the sun. Infants in arms should always have umbrellas fitted with white covers held over them. Young children often lose their lives from fever and sunstroke, owing to their heads being improperly protected.

III.—Sun Umbrellas.—Every woman ought to be in possession of at least one sun umbrella for her own use, besides others for the use of her children as may be required; ordinary umbrellas fitted with white linen or calico covers suit the purpose. They should be large and strong.

IV.—Clothing.—In the hot weather clothing should be light; nothing made of linen should be worn next the skin; it is apt to cause chills. For children, especially, the only safe material is flannel, and their under-clothing and sleeping suits should always be made of this material. Children are very apt to kick their clothes off at night. It is a good plan to have the jackets and drawers made in one, so that the clothes cannot be kicked off.

V.—Flannel Belts.—Great care should be taken in adjusting belts, particularly at night or when under a punkah; as a rule they are much better fastened with safety pins than by any other means.

VI.—Bathing.—Personal cleanliness is of the highest importance in hot climates; bathing should not, however, be indulged in for at least two hours after a heavy meal, nor should it be prolonged.

VII.—Sleep.—As people rise early in India, a couple of hours' sleep in the daytime is both wholesome and refreshing. For children it is an an absolute necessity; the best time for them is about 11 in the forenoon. Neither grown people nor elder children should sleep immediately after a heavy meal.

VIII.—Diet for Adults.—The chief points to be attended to are—to take less meat and more fruit and vegetables than is generally the case; to see that everything is well cooked, and that the cooking is varied as much as possible; to avoid country bacon, pork, and sausages. Pigs in this country are unclean feeders, and unless the piggery is under European supervision bad consequences will follow.

IX.—Diet of Children.—This is a matter of the highest importance; if great care be not taken in this mattter, children are sure to have ill health, chiefly from bowel complaints. Meat should be given sparingly; soup in which vegetables have been well boiled, bread, milk, rice puddings, arrowroot, eggs, make up the best diet for children. Ripe fruit, such as plantain and sweet orange, in moderation, is excellent; the common bazaar mango is unsuitable; milk obtained from native cow-keepers ought to be boiled prior to use, and the purchaser should see the cow milked. For infants Swiss condensed milk is much safer, and is as cheap, if not cheaper than ordinary milk.

X.—Management of the House.—Cleanliness of the house as well as of the person is most desirable. All bedding should be constantly taken out of doors in the early morning and exposed to the air, and the house thoroughly ventilated; mats and dhurries should also be taken up and shaken outside; this will prevent insects, scorpions, centipedes, &c., being harboured. The kitchens should also be well looked after, and no refuse be allowed to accumulate.

Truth says:—The Cesarewitch and his brother, the Grand Duke George, are to be the guests of Lord Lansdowne at Calcutta, and they will be entertained by the Governors of Bombay and Madras during their stay in India. This visit is causing much embarrassment to the Government, owing to the difficulty in obtaining accurate information respecting the plans of the Imperial travellers, and also because the Emperor does not appear to have yet decided whether his sons are to travel *en prince* or incognito. The are to proceed from India to China and Japan, and thence to San Francisco, returning home through the United States.

A LONG DELAYED REWARD.

We are glad to learn that Captain J. P. Baird, who commands "A" Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, has at last received the Indian Mutiny Medal, a distinction he earned by the part he took in the suppression of the revolt of the 62nd and 69th Bengal Infantry Regiments at Mooltan in 1857. Captain Baird who was at the time a private in the Band of the 1st Bombay European Regiment, familiarly known as the "Old Toughs," the present Royal Dublin Fusiliers, acted with such conspicuous gallantry on that occasion that he was singled out of the whole regiment by Colonel Hogg, the Commandant, and warmly complimented on his conduct, and it was confidently expected by his comrades that he would be the recipient of the coveted honour the Victoria Cross. The particulars of this fight as far as we have been able to glean are shortly these:—The two native regiments above-mentioned revolted shortly after the news of the outbreak at Dinapore, Dum Dum, and other parts of Bengal reached the Punjab. There was at the time only one European regiment of Infantry in Mooltan and a regiment of Native Cavalry, but the latter could not be depended upon to remain true to their salt. The brunt of the attack therefore fell upon the gallant old Bombay regiment, one company of which with the men of the band were told off to receive the first charge of the mutineers while the other companies were deputed to guard the hospital, the magazine, and various other points. The Cavalry were drawn up in the centre of the parade-ground, but throughout the fight they stirred neither hand nor foot to assist either party. The Pandies came to charge with their usual headlong rush and were received by a well-directed volley, which however was powerless to effectually check their advance. Observing this Lieutenant Muir, the Adjutant of the Fusiliers who was in command of the company, called upon his men to "give them the cold steel," and charged at the head of the band into the stables, into which the mutineers were streaming. The gallant fellow, and private Baird were by some means cut off from the rest of the company and Lieutenant Muir while figuting with great valour against terible odds fell dead, with a bullet through his brain. His companion was more fortunate. After a terrific hand to hand fight with a huge Mahomedan whom he succeeded in killing he got out of the stable, and rejoined his company. The fight then raged hotly for half an hour or more, but British pluck prevailed and the Pandies were eventually routed and sent flying in all directions. The Cavalry which had up to this looked stolidly on now joined the victors and pursued the rebels, numbers of whom were cut down. The fight effectually quelled the rebellion in Mooltan. Such are the meagre details of the action, which we have learnt from an eye-witness. Private Baird soon after peace was restored, left the army, and joined H. M.'s Preventive Service in Bombay. It was probably due to this circumstance that he did not receive his medal at the same time as the rest of his comrades. But as a tardy recognition of his services on that day has now been made it would appear only right that he should receive the medal from the hands of his Colonel at a Commandant's parade of the Bombay Volunteers. Captain Baird is a most popular officer, and his men would highly appreciate the honour done to their Captain, and through him to themselves. It may be interesting to mention that he is the only decorated officer in his regiment.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

The P. and O. mail steamer Assam having taken over the mails of October 10 from the s.s. Oceana, left Aden at ten o'clock on Monday night and may be expected to arrive in harbour on Sunday morning. She brings the following passengers:—

From London.

Mr and Mrs W B Gwyther, infant and ayah	Miss L Rashdale
Miss Oubridge	Mrs Clark and child
Mr W Hanby	Mr Sibold
Miss Hume	Mr F D Fletcher
Mr A Currie	Mr J Cross
Mr and Mrs A C Campbell	Mrs C Moore
Mr A Scott Campbell	Lieut F S Walker

From Naples.

Mr J Telfer	Mr G A Anderson
Mr G Moyle	

From Brindisi.

Lady Elliott	Mr D Mala and servant
Col W Osborn	Mr A W D Leahy
Surgn-Major A Crombie	Lieut Browning
Mr and Mrs H Wood	Col G Boughy
Col Malcolm Rogers	Mr A S Jameson
Mr F J Johnstone	Lieut H Daly
Mr W Bell	Mr A Harvey
Mr Walter	Mr E J Martin
Miss Lyall	Miss L F Lyall
Mr Giles	Mr Smith
Mr D J C MacNabb	Mr W S Greave
Dr McLaughlin	Surg W H W Elliot
Mr Marriott	Col Thomas
Mr Beadle	Mr A Campbell
Mr W R Tucker	Rev H B Hyde
Surg-Major J McConaghy	Brig-Surg and Mrs G C Ross
Mr K S M Khachar	Mr Martin
Capt C F Harrison	Mr O Schmidt
Mr J Ramsay	

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

The undermentioned officers embarked at Portsmouth in H. M. S. Malabar on the 30th ult., and sailed on the 1st inst. for Bombay:—

Lieut. Col. T. R. Disney, R. A., Second Lieut. J. Bellhouse, 46th Field Royal Art.; Capt. A. P. Longfield, Lieuts. S. D. Price-Davies, W. E. Wingfield, J. S. Gooch, 24th Field Royal Art.; Capt. W. K. McLeod, Second Lieuts. J. G. Rotton, R. A. Bright, C. D. R. Watts, 34th Field Royal Art.; Major J. A. Coxhead, Capt. M. L. Carleton, Lieuts. G. C. Fordice-Buchan, F. T. Ravenhill, 46th Field Royal Art.; Major A. St. C. Philpotts, Capt. R. Tremaine, Lieuts. F.G. Maunsell, H. C. Oldnall-Russell, H. Coningham, 51st Field Royal Art.; Major F. H. C. Farmer; Capt. W. D. G. Botfield; Lieuts. G. F. Herbert, E. M. Lachlan, A. P. Douglas, 54th Field Royal Art.; Major G. W. R. Howard-Vyse; Capt. Sir J. Jervis-White-Jervis, Bart.; Lieut. E. H. Davis, Royal Horse Art.; Lieut. M. de Montmorency, Second Lieut. H. K. Pope, 1st Hampshire Regt.: Second Lieut. B. Cave-Brown Cave, 2nd Wiltshire Regt.; Capt. V. E. Hunt, 2nd Yorshire Light Inf.; Capt. R. Ford, 3rd Rifle Brigade; Rev. J Cardlan, Roman Catholic Chaplain; Surg-Major R. de la C. Corbett, Surgs. A H Burlton, T. Birt, Med. Staff; Surgs. H. Smith, C. N. C Wimberley, J. Jackson, A Street, J. B. Jameson, W. McN. Wilson, W. D. Sutherland, P. Carr White, E. H. Wright, W. Molesworth, C.F. Fearnside, C.A. Johnst[illegible] G. G. Giffard, Indian Medical Staff; Lieut. [illegible] Woolryde, 1st Liverpool Regt; Lieut. G. S. [illegible] 4th Dragoon Guards; [illegible] Regt.; Second, Lie[illegible] Regt.; Second Lieuts. [illegible] F. Barlow, A. K. Bayly, F. A. [illegible] C. Donovan, P. FitzRoy, H. E. T[illegible] B. Gosselin, and G. J. S. Blayney, R[illegible] W. B. Williams, 2nd Wiltshire Regt.; Maj[illegible] Sheppard, 1st Royal Fusiliers; Second Lieut. J. G. Lowndes, 1st North Lancashire Regt.; Vet. Surg. R. Poyser Veterinary Dept.; Second Lieut. G. H. Griffith, R. E.; Second Lieut. A. W. Bailey, 2nd Middlesex Regt.; Second Lieut. F. W. Saunders, R. E.; Second Lieut. S. R. Davidsen, 2nd Somersetshire Light Inf.

The ladies of Mattituch, in America, must be extremely scarce, or else they must almost be suspected of liking the eight thousand kisses they sold the other day at 25 cents a piece for charitable purposes. Some of the men had as many as fifty different kisses, and spent a lot of money. American papers warmly recommend this way of getting money for charities.

It is now practically settled, says *Indian Engineering*, that Colonel J. G. Lindsay, R.E., remains on the Southern Mahratta Railway as Agent and Chief Engineer for five months more. On his retirement it is probable that his appointment will be broken up into two as before. Mr. J. Campbell, the auditor of the railway, is understood to be in the running for the agency, and Mr. E. H. Hallum for the Chief Engineership. Both these gentlemen have more than once acted in the appointment. Mr. Hallum lately retired from Government service on pension, and is at present serving the Southern Mahratta Railway Company as Deputy Chief Engineer, and a better selection could not be made.

A year or so ago, says the *Athenæum*, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, when passing through New York, called on Messrs. Harper and offered them for reprinting 'Soldiers Three' and other pieces of his, now famous. He was speedily shown the door, and told that a firm devoted to the publication of literature of a high class could not trouble itself about such writings as his. This autumn Messrs. Harper have picked out of the magazines some six stories of Mr. Kipling's without asking his permission or giving him an opportunity of revising them, and have printed them as a volume. They have sent Mr. Kipling a letter containing a bald announcement of the fact and the sum of 10l., which has been promptly returned. The only side of literature that Messrs. Harper appear to understand at all is the commercial. When an author is unknown to fame, they, it would seem, content themselves with insulting him; when he is celebrated, they insult and rob him.

OBITUARY.

A telegram of yesterday's date announces the death of Sir Richard F. Burton, K. C. M. G., the British Consul at Trieste and formerly of the Indian Army, whose travels and linguistic accomplishments gained for him a world-wide reputation. Routledge gives the following sketch of his career:—Captain Sir Richard Francis Burton, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Netterville Burton, of Tuam, Galway, was born in 1821. He began life at Oxford, and was destined for the Church, but he yearned so much after military service that his father procured him a commission in the Indian Army, and sent him out to India in 1842 at the end of the Afghan War. He was nineteen years in the Bombay Army, eight years in active service, chiefly on the staff of Sir Charles Napier, who soon discovered his merits, and turned them to account. He quickly passed examinations in eight Oriental languages—Hindostani, Persian, Arabic, and others. He now speaks and knows thoroughly twenty-nine languages, both European and Oriental, not counting dialects. As a horseman, swordsman, and shot, he became unsurpassed, and received from France a *brevet de pointe* for his swordsmanship. He published in 1853 a system of bayonet exercise, which was adopted by the Horse Guards. During the times when he was not on active service he was serving his country, humanity, science, and civilization in other ways, by opening up lands hitherto unknown. He made an expedition to Mecca and Medina in 1853. His talents for mixing with and simulating natives of all countries, but especially Oriental characters, and of becoming as one of themselves, without anyone ever doubting his origin; his perfect knowledge of their language, and his being gifted by nature with an Arab head and face, favoured his first great enterprise. He next explored Harar, in Moslem Abyssinia, and went to Somali-Land, in East Africa. He commanded the expedition, taking with him the gallant Speke and Lieutenants Herne and Stroyan. The explorers were attacked in the night by the natives. All fought their way bravely through the enemy; Captain Burton and Captain Speke were both desperately wounded, and poor Stroyan was killed, while Herne's fate was to be untouched. In the Crimea he was chief of the staff to General Beatson, and he was the principal organiser of the irregular cavalry. Lord Palmerston was going to send Captain Burton to raise a large body of Kurdish horse, when peace was proclaimed. In 1856 he set out for his great explorations of the lake regions of Central Africa, again taking with him his comrade in arms and travel, Speke, who was afterwards in his turn commander of a subsequent expedition with Grant. Then it was that Burton discovered Tanganyika. The expedition was absent three years. In 1860 Burton went to the United States, visited California and Salt Lake City, and travelled during that expedition 25,000 miles. In 1861, when the Indian Army changed hands his military career terminated. The same year Earl Russell sent him to Fernando Po, on the West Coast of Africa. The Bight of Biafra, 600 miles in extent, was his jurisdiction. He did good service here for three years. He thoroughly explored from Bathurst, on the Gambia, down to San Paulo de Loanda, in Angola, marched up to Abeokuta and ascended the Cameroon Mountains. He visited the cannibal Mpangwe, the Fans of Du Chaillu; he went to Benin City, unknown to Europe since the death of Belzoni: he ascended the Congo River, and explored the Yellalah Rapids, the Elephant Mountains, and the whole line of lagoons between Lagos and the Volta rivers. Then he was sent on a dangerous mission—a three months' mission to the King of Dahomey, with presents, to induce King Gelele to abolish his "customs." Captain Burton was then transferred to Sao Paulo (Brazil), where he was active and useful for four years, both on the coast and in the interior. He thoroughly explored his own province which is larger than France, the gold and diamond mines of Minas Geraes, canoed down the great river San Francisco, 1500 miles, visited the Argentine Republic, the Rivers La Plata and Paraguay, for the purpose of reporting to the Foreign Office the state of the Paraguayan War. He crossed the Pampas and the Andes to Chili and Peru, and visited all the Pacific Coast. Returning by the Straits of Magellan, Buenos Ayres, and Rio to London, he found himself appointed to Damascus. While holding that position he explored various parts of Syria. In 1871 the consulate of Damascus was reduced to a vice-consulate, and Captain Burton was recalled. In 1872 he set out for Iceland, and thoroughly studied and explored it, returning the same year to find himself posted at Trieste. In 1876 Captain Burton visited Midian, and wrote an account of his travels in that country. At the close of the year 1877 he started again for Midian, purposing to organise a new exploration and partial exploitation of the mines which he discovered there. The second expedition left Suez, Dec. 10, 1877, and returned there on April 10, 1878. During four months of hard travelling and voyaging they lost only one soldier, who died of fever. They brought home some twenty-five tons of geological specimens to illustrate the general geological formation of the land; six cases of Colorado and Negro ore; five cases of ethnological and anthropological collections—such as Midianite coins, inscriptions in Nabathean and Cufic, remains of worked stones, fragments of smelted metals, glass and pottery; upwards of 200 sketches in oil and water colours, photographs of the chief ruins, including catacombs, and of a classical temple, apparently of Greek art; and, finally, maps and plans of the whole country, including thirty-two ruined cities, some of whose names can be restored by consulting Strabo and Ptolemy, besides sketches of many *ateliers* where perambulating bands like the gipsies of ancient and modern times seem to have carried on simple mining operations. The caravan cossisted of eight Europeans, three Egyptian officers of the staff and two of the line, twenty-five soldiers and thirty miners, ten mules, and about one hundred camels. In 1882 Captain Burton and Commander V. L. Cameron undertook a journey of exploration in the country lying at the back of the Gold Coast Colony. Captain Burton has written some thirty volumes, which describe his travels. Among them are: "The Lake Regions of Central Africa;" "Abeokuta; or, an Exploration of the Cameroon Mountains," 1863; "A Narrative of a Mission to the King of Dahomey," 1864; "Explorations of the Highlands of the Brazil, with a full account of the Gold and Diamond Mines;" also, "Canoeing down 1500 miles of the great river Sao Francisco, from Sabara to the Sea," 2 vols., 1868; "Vikram and the Vampire, or tales of Hindu Devilry," 1861; "Zanzibar, City, Island, and Coast," 2 vols., 1872; [illegible] collaboration with Mr. Charles F. Tyrwhitt [illegible] Unexplored Syria: Visits to the Libanus, [illegible]fa, the Anti-Libanus, the Northern [illegible]"; "Two Trips to Gorilla Land [illegible] Congo," 2 vols., 1875; "Ultima [illegible]nd," 2 vols., 1875; "Etrus[illegible]; "Sind Revisited; with [illegible] Army: Railroads, Past, [illegible]nd Future, &c.," 2 vols., 1877; "The Gold [illegible] of Midian and the Ruined Midianite Cities. A Fortnight's Tour in North Western Arabia," 1878; a translation of "Camoens's Lusiads," 1880; "Camoens: his Life and his Lusiads; a Commentary;" 2 vols., 1881; "A Glance at the Passion Play," 1881; and "To the Gold Coast for Gold; a Personal Narrative" (conjointly with Commander Verney Lovett Cameron), 1882. Captain Burton has received the gold medals of the French and English Geographical Societies.

The Madras Government has just passed final orders on a scheme for the wider distribution of the quinine manufactured at its factory at Naduvatam. The powder has been made up in five-grain packets, which will be sold throughout the Presidency by the agency of postmasters, revenue officials and heads of villages, at a uniform rate of three pies. The price will be notified in district Gazettes, and the distributing agents prohibited from demanding a higher figure, though they will be allowed to retain a commission of four per cent. included in the price. Collectors are to report in due course how the scheme works. Government remarks that "it attaches great importance to the present experiment."

We are glad to hear, writes the Lahore military paper, that it has been decided to assemble annual classes at Roorkee, Kirkee and Bangalore, for the instruction of men as pioneer-sergeants. We have previously pointed out that, under the Queen's Regulations, no soldier could be appointed a pioneer-sergeant unless he held a Chatham certificate. Yet there are many non-commissioned officers serving in India who, although not in possession of this certificate from the School of Military Engineering, are yet in all other respects perfectly qualified for the appointment. Against such non-commissioned officers, the rule in the Queen's Regulations could not but operate with undue severity, as they were liable to be superseded by any of their juniors in rank who happened to be in possession of a Chatham certificate. To do away with the hardship, it was necessary to provide means in India for enabling men to obtain certificates which would be accepted by the Horse Guards as equivalent to those granted at Chatham. We believe that this has now been arranged, and that classes will assemble in each presidency on the 1st of November annually, for the purpose of giving soldiers in India the opportunity of qualifying as pioneer-sergeants.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN EMPERORS.

GREAT and costly preparations had been made in Vienna for the reception of the Emperor William. The papers are filled with details of the arches and decorations which with lavish care had been put up all along the route to be traversed by the Imperial guest. He arrived at nine o'clock in the morning of Oct. 1, and was received with great ceremony. The Emperor Francis Joseph and the Archduke Albert, William, and Rainer were at the station to welcome his Majesty, and the meeting between the two Sovereigns was of the most affectionate character, each embracing and kissing the other on either cheek. To the Archduke the Emperor William extended his hand, thanking them for coming to meet him. Then, addressing the Burgomaster of Vienna who was in attendance, his Majesty expressed the like thanks. After a brief delay the two Emperors entered one of the State carriages and set off for the Hofburg, their appearance on quitting the station calling forth a storm of cheers from the people who had gathered in crowds outside. After paying a visit to Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, the Emperor William proceeded to the vault in the Capuchin Church, which serves as the Imperial mausoleum, and laid a wreath on the coffin of the late Crown Prince Rudolph. Later on his Majesty went to the Castle of Schonbrunn, where he took lunch. The Emperor was everywhere enthusiastically welcomed by the people. The two Emperors and the King of Saxony, and the other members of the Imperial shooting party left the Getzendorf railway station at three o'clock this afternoon for Muerzteg, the hunting-box of the Emperor Francis Joseph, in the Styrian Alps.

All the journals contain expressions of sincere and cordial greeting to the Emperor William. This welcome is said to have been beyond a parallel in the history of royal visits to the capital.

ALLEGED IETERVIEW WITH SIGNOR CRISPI.

M. Jacques St. Cere, of the *Figaro*, professes to have had an interview with M. Crispi. Some of the expressions which Signor Crispi was said to have used were very striking. "These armaments," he said, "will end by ruining Europe for the advantage of America. That is the problem of the future, unless some statesman will propose disarmament. France dominates Europe, which fears a rash action on her part. Ah! if the French would begin I should profit by the smallest primordial bit of encouragement, but this will be difficult. What a fine part for a statesman! In the meanwhile be well assured that I shall do all I can to improve the relations between France and Italy."

A SWORD THRUST IN THE HEART OF ITALY.

"Itaiy is a country which has only existed for thirty years, and which it has been necessary to build up. Roads, canals, railways were all wanting. It was a country in a state of nakedness. It was necessary to clothe it. And then you understand that we cannot struggle with you Frenchmen. You have always invaded us, trampled us under your feet even under the Republic, even under the Empire. At present you treat us as if you were soverigns, not brothers. We, however, have the right to become a nation. Tunis was a sword-thrust at the heart of Italy. Yet we had declarations and promises from M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire and from M. Grevy himself, who said that France would never annex the country, and yet you have taken it. Later you brought about difficulties at Massowa. They might have been avoided. You Frenchmen are masters at Algiers, as we are at Massowa; let us alone. "Formerly I was only fond of France, now I admire her. She is stronger than ever. Prince Bismarck has not helped the Monarchists in France, because he thought the Republic could do nothing, and he was deceived himself. A Republic can do more than a Monarchy. It cannot be told that it makes war to save the dynasty. Everybody without exception fears you now. If war should now come, it would be hard to say what would happen. A Republic can do everything. M. Constans is a very intelligent and very energetic man, but if I employed his mode of action at elections I should not retain my place twenty-four hours. Still, you are very strong and very much feared, and it is for that reason I do not dread war. Let us be brothers. Let there be no dissensions between Italians and Frenchmen, and no bitter remarks; let us cease a latent war; let us tranquilise men's minds. It was not I who brought about the Triple Alliance. I found it in existence. It has not been renewed, and there is not a statesman who dreams at this moment of renewing it. Believe me, if France does not stir no one will stir."

M. Blowitz says:—All this conversation, from one end to the other, if it is correctly reported, is full of alarming insinuations. It is like a vague preface of a demand for disarmament. "France dominates Europe, which fears rash action on her part." "Oh! if the French would begin!" If, as I suppose, Signor Crispi is the able statesman he is considered to be, these paragraphs merit careful study. If, on the other hand, he is capable of talking at random, then of course it would be a mistake to submit them to serious comment.

The correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—The account in the Paris *Figaro* of the alleged interview with Signor Crispi has been read here with some astonishment, not unmixed with doubts as to its accuracy. The portion of most interest to Austrian readers is the reference to the renewal of the Triple Alliance. The tenour of the Italian Premier's remarks, supposing them to be correctly reported, would lead one to believe that he is not anxious to see the Treaty renewed, either before 1892, or even then. But it is not altogether certain that Signor Crispi will remain in office till the expiry of the present Treaty. Nor may he or his successor find its renewal as necessary in the interests of Italy as did Count di Robilant in 1887, while the Austro-German Alliance, which lasted from 1879 till the spring of 1882 without Italy, will doubtless prove strong enough for all practical purposes, even should that Power elect to secede. Indeed, I happen to know that it is stipulated between Germany and Austria that their alliance is to ontinue beyond the term of the Treaties with Italy, so that their compact is quite independent of Italian policy. As I have more than once pointed out, there is no Tripartite Treaty proper, constituting an actual Triple Alliance, but the Austro-German compact in the basis, to which independent Treaties between Germany and Italy and Austria and Italy are merely, as it were, supplementary.

Most of the German papers discuss the *Figaro* interviews with Signor Crispi, and question, not their genuineness but the accuracy of their transcription. The *Norddeutschs*, for instance, says:—

"One has come to learn by degrees how it is with reports of long interviews. The temperament and style of the reporter affect them considerably. The journalist in question is known to his readers as an imaginative writer, and it is, therefore, not surprising that the Governmental *Riforma* says that the telegraphic extracts are full of gross inaccuracies, deviating very widely from the truth on most points. The Paris papers lay great stress on Signor Crispi's alleged utterances as to the Triple Alliance and the great European armaments, and these seem likely enough to be, in the main, correct. Signor Crispi might have added to his statement that the Triple Alliance was not offensive but defensive, the remark, You need not have come to me to learn that.' . . . . On the whole, Signor Crispi's utterances bear the marks of a good-humoured, amiable chat, the purpose of which—the moderating of the tone of the French Press towards Italy—is in entire accord with the general attitude of the Italian Government. It is, however, out of place at present to discuss the details, for it is likely that an Italian correction of them will appear shortly."

On the Crispi interview the correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed from Rome last night:—The torrent of criticism, for the most part adverse, in which the newspapers of this city have indulged on the subject of the interview granted by Signor Crispi to M. Saint Cere at Naples, is not yet exhausted, and his political opponents point out that his friendly expressions towards France have only elicited expressions of contemptuous incredulity from the majority of the French papers, while others maintain the far-fetched idea that it was an attempt to put pressure on the members of the Triple Alliance, in order to gain concessions from them.

The inspired *Fracassa* yesterday printed the following paragraph:—

"Having sought information, we are able to declare that, in consequence of the recommendation of mutual friends, M. Saint Cere was received by the President of the Council, under the reserve that he should not make the colloquy public. As to the political declarations which appear in the account of the conversation published in the *Figaro*, they are substantially exact, since it is true that the Triple Alliance is defensive, true that it is not yet renewed, true that armaments are ruining Europe to the advantage of America, and that Prince Bismarck, General von Caprivi, and Signor Crispi work only for peace. These declarations are not new and were already published. As for the rest it is evident that M. Saint Cere has used old biographies of Signor Crispi, nor is this the moment for *rectifications*."

Writing on the Armenian Question, the *Kreuz Zeitung* says that trustworthy reports from St. Petersburg leave no doubt that in certain quarters there advantage is being taken of recent events in Armenia to further far-reaching political schemes, and that the support of France and England is counted upon. The paper intimates that, as in 1876, at the time of the Bulgarian atrocities, the Armenian troubles will give the Czar a welcome pretext for interfering, and that Russia, in fact, is about to concentrate troops on the Armenian frontier for this object.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Pelitiche Correspondenz*, the Russain Government and the Porte have arrived at an agreement on the Armenian Question. The basis of the understanding is that the Russain Government will abstain from taking any diplomatic steps calculated to hinder the work of reform in Armenia which the correspondent adds, has already begun. Both Russia and Turkey are opposed to the granting of administrative autonomy, on the ground that it would lead to ultimate separation, and Russia is also distrustful of international intervention, since, in its opinion, the Armenian Question concerns Russia and Turkey alone.

This piece of intelligence, writes the correspondent of the *Standard* from Constantinople, must be read in the light of the intrigues that we know surround the matter at Constantinople. Efforts are being made there, we have been told, to instil into the Sultan's mind the idea that England is aiming at the autonomy of Armenia. It is to the interest of Russia that reforms should be delayed in Armenia, that dissatisfaction there should grow to dangerous proportions, and that the province should, as a result, fall into its lap like a ripe apple. In this indisputable fact lies the explanation of the attempt to show that Enlgish diplomacy aims at the separation of Armenia from Turkey, and also of the agreement between St. Petersburg and the Porte that reforms are not to be disturbed by diplomatic interference.

GERMAN AND THE BALKAN STATES.

The correspondent of the *Standard* says:—As the idea has got abroad in some quarters in Austria that the Balkan policy of the dual Empire will, for the future, be backed up unconditionally by Germany, it may be well to point out once more that the leading statesmen of both countries are convinced that in this matter their action cannot be identical. The only difference is that Germany will substitute for its former policy of neutrality, tempered by benevolence towards Russia, an attitude of complete impartiality towards both Russia and Austria-Hungary. Mention has been made of "agreements" drawn up at Rohnstock. As a matter of fact, the chief topic at the meeting was the establishment of better and closer commercial relations.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

The *Novosti* gives a categorical denial to the report that the Russian Government had proposed a Treaty of Alliance to M. Spuller, when French Minister for Foreign Affairs. It had already been contradicted by the *Journal des Dedats*. It is a waste of time to go in chase of the *canards* of the Paris Press.

ALARMING RUMOUR FROM ARMENIA.

A Reuter's telegram from Ersingian, in Armenia, was published on Sept. 30, stating:—Advices from Erzeroum represent the situation there as very serious. The massing of Russian troops on the frontier continues, and it is even stated that 72,000 men are concentrated there. The Turks fear that an attack will shortly be made upon them, and are putting the Kurds in readiness to offer resistance. European families arrive here every day, having fled from Erzeroum in fear of a massacre.

The *Times*, commenting upon this telegram, said:—All this would be very serious, indeed, if it were true. The story, however, ought to be received with caution. Ersingian is more than 100 miles to the west of Erzeroum and about 150 miles from the frontier. Both the Turks and their Armenian subjects are interested in spreading rumours of war, the latter to keep oppression under control by the threat of a Russian army of vengeance, the former to distract attention for unpleasant controversies about alleged acts of tyranny and corruption. The main point is that nothing has hitherto been heard from the Russo-Turkish frontier to render plausible the statement that 72,000 Russian troops, or anything like that number, have been concentrated there. Tiflis, of course, is now an important military centre, and the development of the railway system in the Caucasus has greatly facilitated mobilisation in the Transcaucasian provinces. But it is a considerable distance to the frontier from Tiflis and the country that would have to furnish supplies to the army, and the way lies through a mountainous region, with a rigorous climate, where the movements of troops unassisted by railways must be tardy. It seems highly improbable that such a concentration as is spoken of, necessarily a slow and complicated business, should have been carried out in absolute secrecy.

A telegram from Berlin to the *Standard* states:—Very little credence is attached here to the report of an approaching invasion of Turkish Armenia by Russian troops. Those who are entitled to form an opinion from personal observation believe neither in an open attack by Russia, nor in the outbreak of an insurrection of any importance in Armenia itself.

ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND AFRICA.

THE *Reichsanzeiger* of Sept. 28 says:—"Thenecessary material regarding the future organisation of the East African Coast territory is being prepared by the Government, in order that a plan, complete in all its details, may be laid before the Reichstag when it re-assembles. Baron von Soden, Governor of the Cameroons, is going in a few days to East Africa to make inquiries and report with a view to the organisation of the internal administration and the settlement of the conditions of jurisdiction on the coast." This communication, says the correspondent of the *Standard*, confirms the rumour current during the last few days that the negotiations with Major von Wissmann as to his future position in German East Africa have not advanced so smoothly as could be wished. Since the Major's return the Colonial Department of the Foreign Office has been formed, and Dr. Kayser placed at its head. He will, therefore, be Major von Wissmann's superior, if the latter keeps his post, whereas the Imperial Commissary formerly had absolute control over German East Africa, under martial law. Now, however, that the insurrection seems to have been suppressed, the reorganisation of the colony is to be taken in hand. The administration will be in the hands of the Imperial Government, and the German East African Company will merely retain the economic and commercial control. It is easy to see that botb Major von Wissmann and the Company desire the widest possible extension of their prerogatives.

The same correspondent writes on Sept. 30:—Baron von Soden, who has been Governor of the Cameroons for about five years, and is certainly the ablest and most experienced official in the German colonial service, is mentioned as the future Governor.

It is reported that the Sultan of Zanzibar is to receive 4,000,000 marks for the cession of the coast, and the negotiations on this point are approaching their close.

The correspondent of the *Times*, commenting on the note in the *Reichsanzeiger*, says:—I dare say this announcement will rather surprise Major von Wissmann, who truly remarked the other day at Cologne that he did not yet know what the Government meant to do with him. Major von Wissmann, when he left Berlin at the beginning of July for his home in the Harz, did so with the firm intention not to return to East Africa as the subordinate of any one, nor did he make any secret of his resolution in this respect to General von Caprivi. But the fact is that the mission with which the Imperial Commissary was first sent out to Zanzibar, and which was of a purely military character, has now been fulfilled. The task of organising and governing German East Africa is now the primary one, and it would almost seem as though the Government, with a nice eye to the proper division and performance of labour, wished to intrust the future administration of its protectorate to other hands than those of the man who re-conquered it. Not that there is no longer any necessity in East Africa for the employment of a purely military man like Major von Wissmann as the coadjutor of the civil governor, but new and subordinate relationship of this kind is one to which the Major was known to be determinedly opposed three months ago when the idea was first mooted, and it only now remains to be seen whether he will yet be persuaded to adapt himself to circumstances.

FOR the first time on record, writes the *Pioneer*, the residents at Simla have been able to answer their home letters during the week in which they were received. On Wednesday, the 8th instant, the English mail was sent out for distribution at 9 a.m., and the outward mail left at 3-30 p.m. The recent acceleration of trains rendered this possible. Mr. Kisch, the Officiating Posmaster-General, must be well satisfied with the results that his department can show with quicker mails, and it is to be hoped that his proposal to run a special train, from Bombay to Calcutta with the inland English mails, whenever they miss the ordinary train will be carried into effect. At present such trains are only run if the mail steamer arrives before a fixed hour in the early morning, but this is at best a half-and-half measure. The Calcutta public and residents along the railway line will be grateful if they receive the assurance that their English letters will never be detained for a day in Bombay.

"A fair face cannot atone for an untidy house" Use SAPOLIO. It is a solid cakes of Scouring Soap used for all cleaning purposes except the laundry. Agents—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

THE TIPPERARY PROSECUTIONS.

THE hearing of the charges against Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., and others, was resumed on Sept. 26, at Tipperary. On Mr. Ronan proceeding with his speech for the prosecution, he was subjected to continuous interruptions from some of the defendants or their counsel. After he had spoken for a few minutes, Mr. Harrington interposed, expressing disapprobation at some observations with respect to the methods employed by the National League leaders. He said:—I know your speech is intended for the great English public. You have a reporter there taking full notos, and I object to this court being made a medium for preparing a pamphlet for the Irish Loyal Patriotic Union. Mr. P. O'Brien: As one of the defendants in this case, I would suggest that Mr. Ronan should write out his speech in his own time and send it to the *Times*. After some further interruption, Mr. Harrington said: Get through your pamphlet and let us get done; as if all this could have anything to do with the inquiry. Mr. P. O'Brien (to the bench): If you have my sentence in your pocket I would rather you give it at once. Let us get this farce over as soon as possible. After several further interruptions from the defendants' counsel, Mr. Ronan said he really could not finish if this kind of thing went on. Perhaps it would be best if the court adjourned for the day. Mr. Shannon appealed to the counsel for the defence to regard the canons of professional etiquette. Mr. Harrington: I decline to be lectured by you on questions of good taste. It is certainly not in good taste for you to sit on that bench. The defendants continuing to indulge in interruptions of this character, Mr. Ronan said it was impossible for him to continue his statement. The court adjourned, amidst excitement. On leaving the court-house the defendants were loudly cheered, but there was no disturbance.

Very little progress was made with the trial on Sept. 27. After Mr. Ronan had finished his opening speech for the Crown, the counsel for defendants began to read a long affidavit setting forth reasons for their objection to being tried by Mr. Shannon, one of the two magistrates on the bench. At length Mr. Ronan interposed and characterised the affidavit as a gross contempt of court, and the magistrates ruled that it could not be admitted. Witnesses were then called who produced copies of newspapers in which intimidating articles had appeared, and this branch of the case had not concluded when the court adjourned. There were several altercations, during the proceedings with the defendants' counsel, and once or twice it looked as though the magistrates would have to adopt extreme measures to assert their authority.

On Sept. 29, on the magistrates taking their seats, Mr. Healy said he had to make another grave statement to the court in reference to a determination to which the defendants had arrived since the adjournment on Saturday. They had consulted with a good many authorities, and it was their intention to-day, at the sitting of the vacation judge in the High Court, Dublin, to apply for a writ of prohibition against their worships that proceedings in the case might be suspended on the ground of bias on the part of the bench. What course, under these circumstances, the Crown would take he could not say. In the first instance, the defendants would apply for a conditional order to restrain their worships from proceeding with the case until the matter had been argued. It was for the other side to decide whether they would elect to go on with the case pending the application. Mr. Ronan thanked Mr. Healy for his courtesy in giving notice of his intention. He need not say that if a conditional order for probibition was granted he should ask their worships to abstain from proceeding further with the case for the time, as such an order would amount to an intimation from the superior court that there was a serious question whether their worships should proceed or not; but at present they had only the statement of Mr. Healy's intention. Still, the matter was a very important one, and as he (Mr. Ronan) was there as a subordinate of the Attorney-General, he would ask the court to adjourn for a period so that he might communicate with his chief. On the court reassembling, Mr. Ronan announced that the Crown intended to proceed with the case. Some delay occurred owing the absence of one of the defendants. Mr. Harrington caused an outburst of laughter by remarking that if the same thing occurred again he should ask that the name of the offender should be struck out of the indictment. The remainder of the day was occupied by the reading of newspaper articles and reports of speeches from *United Ireland*.

On the 30th little progress was again made in the trial, the proceedings consisting chiefly of the proof of speeches and articles which form part of the charges against the defendants. Before the adjournment, counsel for the defence asked the magistrates not to sit on Thursday (Oct. 2), as it was intended to proceed at the petty sessions on that day with the charges of assault against the police on the opening day of the trial. This was resisted by counsel for the Crown, and the magistrates said they would give their decision on the following day.

On Oct. 1, considerable time was occupied in an endeavour, on the part of defendants' counsel, to elicit from a police note-taker admissions as to the batoning of people by police at a meeting at Limerick junction; but the cross-examination was eventually stopped as being irrelevant. The court adjourned until to-day (Friday), to enable the hearing of the summonses for assault arising out of the collision between the police and the public outside the court-house on the first day of the trial to be heard.

An application for a writ of prohibition to stay the proceedings in the Tipperary trials was made on Sept. 30 to Mr. Justice Holmes in Dublin. Counsel read an affidavit made by the defendants stating the reasons for their objection to being tried by Mr. Shannon, who, in an affidavit in reply, denied all the main allegations of the defendants. The judge reserved his decision until Wednesday, when his lordship said he had failed to find anything from which it could be even inferred that Mr. Shannon was influenced by bias or favour, and he refused the application.

Four summonses are issued against two policemen and two emergency men, charged by Mr. Harrison, M.P., Mr. Alderman Dillon, and Mr. Councillor Shehan, with assaulting them in front of Tipperary Court-house, on Thurday, Sept. 25. The summonses were signed by a local justice of the peace; the resident magistrates who are trying Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Brien, and their colleagues, having refused to grant them. The hearing of the cases was adjourned for a week.

THE CASE OF THE CONVICT DALY.

The London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says:—There is every probability that in the course of a few days some definite step will be taken with regard to the dynamite convict Daly. The rumour that Mr. Matthews has held a secret inquiry during the past few days at the Home Office is, however, only partially true. The right honourable gentleman summoned to that department several persons from Birmingham and Chatham who were connected with the case, and these were interrogated, the former upon points arising during the progress of the trial, and the latter concerning the life and condition of the convict in prison; but no attempt has been made to invest this informal examination with the importance of a secret inquiry. Mr. Matthews has, I am told, gathered a quantity of important evidence, and taken very great interest in the case.

MR. CAINE ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

ON Sept. 30 Mr. W. S. Caine attended a conference of the British Temperance League at Norwich, and in supporting a resolution to the effect that traffic in intoxicating liquors was iniquitous, and that both in our dependencies and in Great Britain and Ireland the common sale of intoxicants should, as early as possible, be prohibited, observed that Parliament was responsible for the good government of a vast empire. He spoke with some feeling on the subject of India, where 250,000,000 of our fellow-subjects had no self-government, and were having the iniquitous licence system thrust upon them. The Government of India practicrlly monopolised the liquor trade for the sake of revenue. In that country, by the Mussulman religion, intoxicants were prohibited in the most rigid manner, and drunkenness was one of the seven deadly sins in the Hindoo religion. The liquor traffic was condemned alike by religion and custom in India.

A CURIOUS coincidence in connection with the recent Durand Football Tournament, writes the up-country paper, is the circumstance that out of the eleven teams who competed, the three who distinguished themselves the most belong to the Peshawar Valley Force, namely the Highland Light Infantry, the Royal Irish and the Royal Scots Fusiliers. The Royal Irish are the holders of the Infantry Polo Challenge Cup, and the 9th Bengal Lancers, who have for the last two years been the winners of the Native Cavalry Polo Challenge Cup, are also stationed at Nowshera in the Peshawar Valley. There must be something in the air of the valley which conduces to success, as every inter-regimental trophy which can be competed for by its garrisons, is in their possession. This speaks well for the frontier force.

THE BENWELL MURDER.

AFTER a hearing of eight days' duration writes the *Times* John Reginald Birchall has been convicted and sentenced to death at Woodstock, Ontario, for the murder of Mr. F. J. Benwell. The presiding judge, Mr. Justice MacMahon, expressed his full concurrence in the verdict, and, although the evidence against the prisoner is wholly circumstantial and he persists in protesting his innocence, no reasonable mind can doubt that the jurors' decision is just. The theory of the prosecution, which the jury and judge must be assumed to have accepted in substance, is clear and simple. Birchall was a man of extravagant habits which he had not the means to gratify. He became intimate with Mr. Benwell, a young and inexperienced Englishman, and offered to take him into a farming partnership. Birchall, however, never had a farm. From the first he meant to swindle Mr. Benwell. Then he thought he could obtain a larger sum by murdering him. His plan was to learn how to forge Benwells' signature, to put Benwell out of the way, and then to obtain money from Benwell's father in England, and carry on a correspondence with him in the name of his murdered son. Birchall appears to have carried out his design with the most ruthless coolness. On the morning of Feb. 17 he left Buffalo in company with Benwell and took the train at Niagara Falls. A number of witnesses, including the "conductor" or guard of the train by which they travelled, proved that the two men got out at a station called Eastwood. The place appears to be a lonely one, and the traffic to the station is so slight that printed tickets are not issued to it from the point at which the prisoner started. The ticket clerk proved that two tickets from Niagara Falls to Eastwood had been sold between Saturday, Feb. 15, and three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, Feb. 17, the day of the murder; and also that no other tickets from Niagara Falls to Eastwood had been sold between Feb. 1 and April 12. Between four and five miles from Eastwood there is a swamp, and the owner of the farm on which it lies proved that Birchall had visited the land twice, and knew there was a "mud lake" on it. A labourer who was employed in peeling bark in the swamp on the day of the murder was called to show that during the morning of that day Mr. Benwell's body was not in the spot where it was afterwards found. It was established by other evidence that two shots were heard in the swamp about the hour assigned by the prosecution as that of the crime. Birchall was seen to leave the Eastwood train in the murdered man's company, and to enter the swamp with him on the morning of the murder. In the afternoon he returned to Eastwood station alone. The fact was proved by a number of witnesses who saw him on the platform. Some of them were former acquaintances of the prisoner's and conversed with him until the arrival of the train. On Feb. 21 Mr. Benwell's body was found frozen in the swamp with two bullet wounds through his head. The medical evidence went to show that these wounds were not self inflicted. When Birchall was informed that the body had been found, he said to Mr. Pelly, a common acquaintance of Birchall and Benwell, that he would go and see it. Pelly proposed to accompany him. Birchall ill seemingly assented, but presently left the house and returned with a telegram purporting to come from Benwell at New York, and requesting that his luggage should be forwarded to an address in that city. Several articles belonging to the murdered man, including a gold pencil engraved with a peculiar abbreviation of one of his Christian names, and proved to have been given to him as a birthday present, were found in Birchall's possession. Two days after the murder Birchall wrote to Colonel Benwell, in England asking for £500, and informing him that the next letter would be signed by his son, but written with a type writer. On Feb. 24 Birchall opened a small banking account at Niagara Falls. Counsel for the defence succeeded in pointing out several small discrepancies in the evidence of the Crown witnesses but although these were presented to the jury with considerable ingenuity they were not in fact wider or more numerous than are usually found in descriptions given by different truthful persons of the same event. The judge in his summing up appears to have attached no importance to the efforts made to impugn the evidence of the prosecution, and the jury plainly appreciated them at their right value. The evidence for the defence was of the flimsiest character and no appreciable effort was made by counsel for the prisoner to account for his whereabouts and his occupation throughout the day of the murder. His whole case rested on his attempt to break down the Crown witnesses in cross-examination, and his complete failure to accomplish this object made the verdict inevitable. The case presents many curious features. Perhaps, however, what will strike most persons as the strangest part of the whole transaction is the extraordinary confidence reposed in Birchall by his victim. There is nothing, so far as we have seen, to show that Mr. Benwell or his friends ever instituted any such inquiries as would suggest themselves to men of ordinary common sense and business habits as to Birchall or Birchall's antecedents. The prisoner had had the education of a gentleman, and passed some of his time at the University. His manner and appearance are presumably good and they seem to have been credentials sufficiently convincing to render Mr. Benwell an easy prey to his designs.—*Times*.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—October 2.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

T W Johnson, India, 17, Green-street, Railway-street, Hertford, Herts	R O L Toozs, India, 45, Pall-mall
W H Hibbered, India, Mount-street, Barford St Martin, Salisbury	L E H Yates, India, 23, Park-road, West Dulwich
	G W Dance (Cov), Madras, 45, Pall-mall

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Maj M Langharne, R E, India, 3 weeks, MC, and to return	W T Melhuish, India, 8 weeks' furlough and to return
G B Petter, India, 1 week's furlough and to return	E L Hunt, India, 5 months' furlough
Dr H F S Warth, India, furlough extended to 12th January, 1891, and to return	J R Reid (Cov), India, 14 days' extraordinary leave and to return
D J Macpherson (Cov), India, 2 days' furlough and to return	C H Hutton, India, 10 months' furlough
G M S Carter, India, 1 week's extraordinary leave	W C F Leggatt, Madras, 6 months, MC
	Assist-Surg F S D'Avar, Bombay, 3 months' extraordinary leave on MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

L E Pritchard, India	E Grant, India
C S Murray, India	F G Heaven, India
F R S Collier, (Cov), India	E O Manning, India
C F Gilbert, India	W M Thorburn (Cov), Madras
C E Butler, India	R Barnes, Bombay
C A Roe (Cov), India	

MILITARY.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Lieut O G Jevers, Madras SC, 1 month, PA	Colonel H S Stewart, Madras SC, 10 days, PA
Captain J W Currie, Madras SC, 1 week, PA	Surgeon-Major G Waters, Bombay, 128 days, PA
Colonel C N Hodgson, Bengal Infantry, 6 months, PA.	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Brigadier-General R C Stewart, CB, Madras Cavalry	Lieut C E H Connell, Madras SC
Hon Lieut J Nicholson, Madras PWD	Major H M E Brunker, Bengal District Staff
Colonel L R H D Campbell, Bengal SC	Brig-General W T Budgen, DSO, Bombay
Captain C S Wheler, Bengal SC	Surgeon-Major G S A Ranking, MD, Bengal
Captain A Elderton, Bengal SC	Lieut H I E Palmer, Bengal SC
Deputy-Surgeon-General T Rudd, Bengal	Major F C Burton, Bengal SC
Lieut T Webster, Bengal SC	Major J N S Kirkwood, Bombay SC
Lieut R L Tottenham, Bengal SC	Lieut A Poingdestre, Bengal SC
Lieut C S Williams, Bengal SC	Colonel H S Stewart, Madras SC
	Major G Hildebrand, Bengal RE

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut S H Powell, Bengal R E	Col J O Goldie, Madras SC
Colonel A P Broome, Bengal Inf	Lieut A L Gallie, Madras SC
Surg-Major C J McKenna, Bengal	Col A W L Anderoon, Madras Infantry

Capt G B O'Donnell, Bombay SC.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 30.

11th Hussars—Supernumerary Capt. the Hon. H. A. Ormsby-Gore to be Capt., vice M. A. Close, promoted.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Maj.-Gen. and Hon. Lieut-Gen. E. A. Williams, C.B., retired, Royal Artillery, to be Col Com., vice Lieut.-Gen. A. T. Phillpotts, deceased. Lieut,-Col. and Col. R. Alexander (late Madras) has been placed upon the Indian Supernumerary List. Capt. E. R. A. Kerrison has been seconded for service on the Staff. Capt. H. T. Butcher, from the Seconded List, to be Capt., vice A. F. Montanaro, seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces. Capt. E. H. S. Calder retires from the service, receiving a gratuity. Lieut. D. F. H. Logan has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces. Lieut. H. J. F. Harris resigns his commission.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. R. S. Hall, having completed four years' service in command of a battalion, has been placed upon retired pay.

STAFF.

Col. R. L. H. Curteis, from Lieut.-Col. half-pay, to be an Assist. Adjt.-Gen. in Bombay and to have the substantive rank of Col. in the Army, vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. H. L. Dundas, half-pay, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Surg.-Maj. D. C. G. Bourns, F.F.P.S., Glasgow, has been placed on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health. Surg.-Maj. P. Connolly retires on retired pay.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned temporarily attached officer to be a Deputy-Assist. Com. Gen. of Ordnance:—Capt. A. S. Palmer, the York and Lancaster Regt.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Pymr. (with the hon. rank of Maj.) W. C. Kennedy is granted the Hon. rank of Lieut.-Col.

HALF-PAY.

The undermentioned Majs. to be Lieut.-Cols.:—F. W. Brewster, from the Norfolk Regt.; R. Holbeche, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers; C. A. Brett, from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.).

MEMORANDA.

Col. R. C. D'E. Spottiswoode, from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, retires on a pension.

The undermentioned officers to be Cols.:—Maj. and Lieut.-Col. F. C. Manley, Coldstream Guards; Lieut.-Col. C. G. Leggett, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.); Lieut.-Col. C. F. Lawson, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.); Lieut.-Col. A. J. Paterson, the Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.); Lieut.-Col. J. H. Campbell, the Prince yf Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians).

The undermentioned Lieut.-Cols., from half-yay, retire on retired pay:—E. W. Brewster. C. A. Brett.

The honorary rank of Lieut., conferred on Dep. Assist.-Com. T. Tyers, Bengal Establishment, is post-dated to May 1, 1890.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt. A. H. Middleton, late Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), to be Capt.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg. R. de la P. Beresford to be Surg.-Maj., ranking as Maj.

Lord Wolseley arrived in Dublin on the evening of the 1st inst. to take over the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Ireland in succession to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. His lordship, who was accompanied by his A.-D.-C., Major Childers, R.E., was accorded a very enthusiastic reception, both at Kingstown and Westland-row Station.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, V.C., on the 1st inst. took over from Lord Wolseley the post of Adjutant-General. He has the temporary rank of Lieut-General.

Gen the Hon Sir Leicester Smyth arrived at Gibraltar on Sept 30, and was sworn in the afternoon as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, after which his Excellency assumed the supreme civil and military command.

The command of the troops at Cyprus has fallen vacant by the expiry of Maj-Gen Hackett's tenure. He will be succeeded by Maj-Gen W Allan.

There will be only one enforced retirement this month among the General officers on the establishment—viz, that of Gen H S H Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, G C B, who attains the prescribed age on Oct, 11. There will be two retirements of Colonels, viz:—Cols. FitzRoy Stephen, half pay, late Rifle Brigade, on Oct 7; and R Hawthorn, R E, on Oct 28; and two Leiut-Colonels, R A, have to retire on half-pay after five years in the rank, viz:—Cols J F Owen and E S Gordon—both on Oct. 1.

In accordance with the provisions of the Queen's Regulations for the Army, the Duke of Cambridge has nominated the following officers for admission to the Staff College:—Maj. H. V. Cowan, R. A.; Capt. E. A. G. Gosset, Derbyshire Regt.; Capt. W. H. Rycroft, 7th Dragoon Guards; and Capt. H. C. Surtees, 1st Coldstream Guards.

Two more companies are to be called up for training as part of the Mounted Infantry Regt. for the 1st Army Corps. The men are to assemble at Aldershot, and will be taken from 2nd Norfolk Regt., the 2nd East Yorkshire, the first Royal Inniskilling Fus., the 1st Cameronians, the 1st Royal Irish Regt., 1st Royal Sussex, 2nd Dorsetshire, and 2nd North Stafford. Each company is to consist of (31 officers and men, Capt. Lord Auckland, of the 2nd Dorsetshire Regt., and Maj. H. de C. Rawlins, of the Cameronians, having the two commands.

A change of uniform for the Royal Artillery has long been in contemplation. A new tuuic has, it is said, at length been approved.

The silver medal for distinguished conduct in the field has been awarded to Sergeant J. Watts and Corporal H. M. Andrew, R.A., and Corporal T. Portman, late R.A.

The following is a complete list of the officers who are serving with the expedition to Mashonaland. All hold commissions under the chartered company:—

Lieut.-Col. E. G. Pennefather, 6th Dragoons (Commandant).

Capt. Sir John Willoughby, Bart., Royal Horse Guards (Staff Officer).

Brevet Maj. A. G. Leonard, late 2nd East Lancashire Regt.

Capt. Patrick W. Forbes, 6th Dragoons.

Capt. C. F. Lendy. R. A. (Commanding the Artillery).

Capt. H. M. Hayman, late Cape Mounted Rifles.

Capt. W. Molyneux, Natal Mounted Police (Paymaster)

Capt. E, C. Chamley-Turner, Lieut. Royal Scots Regt.

Lieut. W. Hicks-Beach, Capt. 4th Gloucestershire Regt.

Lieut. C. W. P. Slade, Capt. 3rd Wiltshire Regt.

Lieut. H. V, Brackenburp, Capt. 3rd Lincolnshire Regt.

Lieut. F. W. Bruce, Bechuanaland Police.

Lieut. R. H. O. Capper, 1st N. Stafford Regt. (Signalling Officer).

Lieut. R. P. J. Codrington, 8th (Royal Irish) Hussars.

Lieut. M. D. Graham, 2nd Northamptonshire Regt.

Lieut. C. E. Keith-Falconer, 1st Northumberland Fus.

" E. Dunne, Colonial Forces (Transport Officer).

" A. E. C. Grey, 3rd Norshumberland Fus.

" Hon. E. E. T. Fiennes, late Canadian Police.

" G. Chaplain, Capt. Forfar and Kincardine Artillery Militia.

" Harford.

" Shepstone.

Surgeons R. S. Rand and E. Goody.

In addition to the foregoing, Capt. C. H. Tye, late Adjutant 6th Dragoons, is also holding a commission under the British South Africa Company, and is on service as Commandant of the Fort at Tuli.

THE COTTON TRADE.

AT the quarterly meeting of the representatives of the Amalgamated Society of Cottonspinners of Lancashire and adjoining counties, held in Manchester on Sept. 27, the delegates to the Trade Union Congress presented their reports, and, whilst the general question of the relation of the Cotton Operatives' Societies to the Congress was left over for future consideration, it was agreed that, as many of the resolutions passed by the Congress were of a character which the Amalgamated Society could not support, the General Secretary (Mr. Mawdsley) should be recommended to resign his Parliamentary Committee. Mr. Birtwhistle, who is also a representative of the cotton operatives, resigned his seat on the Parliamentary Committee the day after his election, because he could not support the eight hours labour policy of the Trade Union Congress. A conference has taken place between representatives of the Spinners' Association of the Northern Counties and the Liverpool Cotton Association as to the false packing of Indian cotton. It is stated that some of the native merchants of India are pursuing what is regarded as an elaborate and organized system of fraud, which should be punishable by law, in the packing of Cotton. They have erected machinery spacially designed to mix various fibres of Indian cotton, and the cotton is sold to the shipper, who is told that he can describe it as Dhollerah, Broach, or whatever sort he likes to fix upon, the native merchant guaranteeing to indemnify the shipper against loss should the fraud be discovered. The annoucement has caused great indignation amongst spinners, and it is becoming exceedingly difficult to go into the Liverpool market and buy pure East Indian cotton of any description whatever. One of the officials of her Majesty's Government in India has written a letter to the Spinners' Association describing the fraud that is going on and asking for the opinion of the members. So important is the communication that it is to be considered at a special meeting.

NOTICES.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness; Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find Beecham's Pills the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:

NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,

Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

Gout, Rheumatism,

Sciatica, Lumbago, & Neuralgia.

The acute pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills, which are perfectly harmless, require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store throughout the Australian Colonies.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD!

ABBEYS

EFFERVESCENT

POTASH

COOLING! INVIGORATING! REFRESHING!

Invaluable in cases of INDIGESTION, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, &c. It is in the form of a Powder, and when mixed with water, makes a cooling and refreshing drink. It PURIFIES the BLOOD, keeps the SKIN CLEAR and HEALTHY, and PRESERVES the BEAUTIFUL BLOOM of YOUTH.

DR. THOS. E. LOVEGROVE, M.R.C.S., says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying that ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH is a safe and useful Family Medicine, and is specially beneficial in cases of indigestion and Rheumatism."

MADAME MARIE ROSE says:—"I have used your EFFERVESCENT POTASH with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

DR. G. B. FRIER says:—"I have carefully tested the Potash, and can certify that it is free from any injurious ingredients, and in every way a safe and useful Family Medicine."

DR. CHAS. R. DAVIDSON, M.D., says:—"I find ABBEY'S POTASH to be a nice and palatable form of medicine for Indigestion, and for purifying the blood in Rheumatism and febrile states of the system."

MR. SIMS REEVES says:—"This preparation is a great boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious.

Testimonials from CHRISTINE NILSSON, ELLEN TERRY, MARY EASTLAKE, and numerous other eminent persons. Highly recommended by the Medical Press.

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT POTASH is highly beneficial in cases of Headache (in most cases curing in a few minutes), Impure blood, Sea sickness, Fever, Acidity, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Nervous Depression, and all Skin and Liver Affections.

Guaranteed to keep fresh in any climate.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMA,

CHAS. COX & Co., 4, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE.—Abbey's Effervescent Potash can be obtained at all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India, or from the Wholesale Agents, CHARLES COX & Co., and PHILLIPS & Co., at Rs. 2 per large bottle including V.-P. Post. Shopkeepers can obtain wholesale rates upon application. (235a—c.)

May also be had retail from the following Chemists in Bombay:—Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., THOMSON and TAYLOR, FERNANDES & Co., WRIGHT & Co., ESPLANADE PHARMACY and others, and from Native Druggists in the Bazaar, and also from D. MACROPOLO & Co., Cigar Merchants, Meadow Street.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

PEPTONE WINE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE & NUTRITIVE

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE is used in the London and Paris Hospitals, for affections of the *Stomach*, *Liver*, and *Intestines*, and for **Indigestion, Anæmia, Consumption, Diabetes, Dysentery**; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from *Tumours*, *Cancerous Affections*, and **all wasting diseases** whenever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL

THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments

From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

« **MORRHUOL** represents the medicinal « part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies « rapidly the general state of the pa- « tient, and develops the appetite in a « most estraordinary manner. Con- « sumptive patients experience a fee- « ling of well-being, eat and digest « easily, and sleep soundly.

« D^r GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

« M. CHAPOTEAUT has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

A CURE FOR ASTHMA!!!

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and **difficulty** in **Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO., Paris, Sold by all Chemists.

GRIMAULT'S

Matico Capsules

AND INJECTION

Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.

MATICO INJECTION is used in recent AND MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

GRIMAULT & Co., Paris. Sold by all Chemists.

Chapoteaut's

PEPSINE PEARLS

for

SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS

Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8, PARIS.

SANTAL-MIDY

The pure Essence of Santal obtained by Midy's process from the best Mysore wood.

SANTAL-MIDY entirely different from the santal oil of the Indian Bazars, is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY cures all derangements of the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small round Capsules, each of which bears the name..... MIDY in black letters, without which none are genuine.

SANTAL-MIDY Beware of imitations, all other Capsules or mixtures contain impurities, resins, oils &c. and are worse than useless.

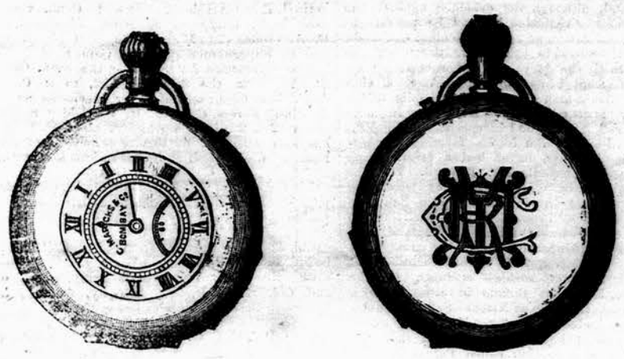
SANTAL-MIDY is sold by all druggists and medicine dealers throughout the world.

PARIS, 8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8

HIGH CLASS

ENGLISH MADE

PRESENTATION WATCHES



GOLD

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, ¾ plate, chronometer balance, isochronous hair-spring, jewelled in 19 jewels, 2½ oz. gold highly finished case: a magnificent watch.

	Rs.
1st quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	460
Ditto Crystal Face	420
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	350
Ditto Crystal Face	320
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	210
Ditto Crystal Face	180

SILVER

Thorough English-made Watch, containing the finest English works, best lever movement, compensation balance, full plate, fully jewelled, in Sterling Silver solid case, highly finished.

	Rs.
1st Quality, English-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	140
Ditto Crystal Face	130
1st Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	70
Ditto Crystal Face	60
2nd Quality, Continental-make, Hunting or Half-hunting	50
Ditto Crystal Face	40

Solid 18-carat Gold Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 140.

Solid Sterling Silver Alberts of excellent make and finish, from Rs. 7.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEWING MACHINES

OF THE FIRST CLASS LEADING MAKERS OF EUROPE

WHEELER AND WILLSON'S GENUINE.

And also a Large Stock of all Styles and Make.

Always received direct consignments from the first class leading manufacturers of England and Continent, whose machines are awarded the Highest Prizes wherever they competed and where Prizes were given.

An early inspection is solicited before you buy from elsewhere, that you may be able to judge their superiority with prices. Up-country orders will be promptly executed and Illustrated Catalogue can be had on Application.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

21, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PARIS EXHIBITION PROCLAIMS

Established 1784.

OLD BUSHMILLS IRISH WHISKEY

"THE BEST."

Old Pot Stills.

THE JUDGES HAVE AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., LTD., HILL ST., BELFAST, IRELAND.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.

CALCUTTA: Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA **"C.I.C."** OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White „ Special Reserve, Extra Old.

C. DAY & CO., SOLE AGENTS, LONDON;

ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

73, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES,

Fully Jewelled and Guaranteed,

Each fitted in a Neat and Strong Morocco Leather Travelling Case.

Time-piece,
Plain gilt case, white dial
Rs. 33, cash.

Clock,
Striking on Gong.
Rs. 90, cash

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

ART JEWELLERS,

By Special Appointment to

H. E. LORD HARRIS,

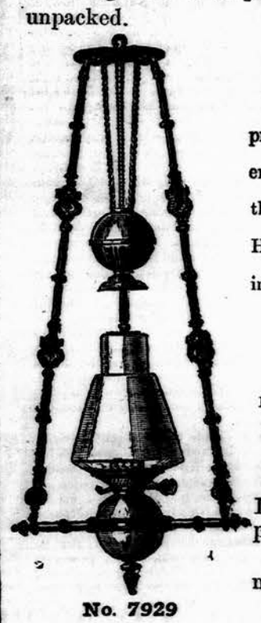
Governor of Bombay.

LAMPS! LAMPS!! LAMPS!!!

STORM-PROOF AND PUNKAH-PROOF.

STANDARD LAMPS!!

A new shipment of these very popular Drawing Room Lamps has just been unpacked.



No. 7929

The best Storm-proof Duplex Burners and Lamps from the First English Houses always kept in stock.

No. 7967.

STANDARD LAMPS!

A large variety of the most beautiful designs at very low prices.

Rippingille's celebrated Oil Cooking Stoves kept in stock. Ask for detail Price List, illustrated.

No. 7797.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

My new Revised and Enlarged Illustrated Catalogue with Descriptive Price List is now ready, and will be sent free by post to the Mofussil on application.

Please note that the prices being now greatly reduced, mine is

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.

LAMP WAREHOUSE.

R. DITMAR, LATE THEODOR KNAUST.

69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

The best watches sold in India
By far the more lasting of any
Genuine and reliable quality
at Manufacturer's own prices

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTE.—A fact which admits of no dispute is that we constantly improve the quality of our goods. The better rate of exchange allow us to make further new improvements, desiring to be ahead of any Indian firm in every class of watches manufactured or otherwise sold by us.

No. 73.¾	The cheapest Lever keyless watch, of reliable quality, plate, pure nickle silver case ... ... net	Rs. 12-8
No. 3.	The cheapest Lever keyless watch, sterling silver case, open face	Rs. 23-8
No. 6.	The cheapest Lever keyless watch, sterling silver case, Hunter	„ 26-0
No. 9.	The cheapest Lever keyless watch, sterling silver case, Half Hunter	„ 28-0
No. 72 & 72a.	The cheapest Horizontal nickel case, key wind ...	7/4 & 7/8 net
No. 71.	The cheapest „ „ „ Keyless ...	7/10 net
No. 21.	The best and strongest of any Railway watches, Adjusted	Rs. 21-0
Ditto	with morocco leather, travelling case, a practical idea	„ 23-8
No. 36.	Fine and massive Hunter sterling silver watch, key wind, new style, with all the latest improvements. The best and strongest army watch yet brought out (richly engraved case Rs. 26-8)	Rs. 25-0
No. 38.	The same half hunter (richly engraved case Rs. 30)	„ 28-0
	Reverside Lever time-pieces (made in America), of unequalled quality, at General Agencies, prices ...	3/4 net
	Alarms	4/4 net

Abovementioned goods are but a few of the largest stock of any firm in the whole of India Betore deciding in what firm to buy reliable goods, if such are wanted, write for the General Illustrated Catalogue of movements and watches to

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,

BOMBAY OR CALCUTTA.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Cookery Books Post Free on Application to the Company.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books can be had at the office of this paper.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY; this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALLS'

SANITARY TOWELS

FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES, NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentee.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency: Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency*: Eathgate and Co., Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab*: Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow*: Peake Allen & Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency*: Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld., Bombay; Kemp and Co., Ld. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. S. J. Noble Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind*: E. Speechly Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee. Plomer and Co. Lahore.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH

SEE

MR. G. T. CONGREVE'S

WORK ON

CONSUMPTION

Showing that direful disease to be Curable in all its stages,

And containing many interesting and authentic Cases, with Letters from

MINISTERS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,

INCLUDING

REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

SIXPENCE.

By G. T. CONGREVE, Coombe Lodge, Peckham, London; and PUBLISHED BY Newman & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; and at "Times of India" Office, Bombay.

ALSO

MR. CONGREVE'S

OLD ESTABLISHED PREPARATIONS.

FOR

DYSPEPTIC COUGHS,

OLD OR RECENT,

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,

WHOOPING COUGH,

COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c.,

THE FINEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD IS

CONGREVE'S BALSAMIC ELIXIR,

In Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., etc.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE HOUSES.

NOTE.—*For* MINISTERS, LECTURERS, AND TEACHERS, *and all who have to exert the voice, a lump of Sugar saturated with this pleasant* ELIXIR, *and sucked as a Lozenge before speaking, will prevent* HOARSENESS, *comfort the chest, and strengthen the* VOICE.

DR. FLEMMING'S

QUININE & CAMPHOR PILLS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR INDIA

by Mr. G. T. CONGREVE, from the prescription of an eminent Physician.

TO CURE

Indigestion: Give Appetite and Tone: Ward off Fever.

Try them! Do not suffer unnecessarily!!!

SOLD IN BOTTLES, 1s. 1½d.

A SAFE, MILD, & TONIC APERIENT.

CALCUTTA: Smith, Stanistreet, & Co., Bathgate & Co., Scott, Thompson, & Co. BOMBAY: Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co. MADRAS: West & Co. ALLAHABAD: Lyall & Co. LAHORE: Gallon & Co. ASSAM: Planters' Stores. RANGOON: De Souza.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.